# THE BEAVER ARGUS.

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THE BEAVER ARGUS

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Communications on subjects of local or general interest are respectfully solicited. To insure attention every communication must invariably be accompanied by the name of the author.

Letters and communications should be addressed to J. WETZAND, Beaver Pa.



## Business Cards.

JOS. H. GREEN, Architect, Mechanician and Engineer of Artesian and Manufactures. Office and residence, Rochester, Pa.

B. MULHEIN, dealer in Books, Stationery, Wall Paper, Carpets, Toys, &c., Bridge Street, Bridgewater, Pa. Dec. 13, 1865.—1y

G. L. Eberhart, Civil Engineer and Surveyor, New Brighton, Pa. Surveys, Maps and Profiles made on short notice. [jan1'68.

JAS. CAMERON, Attorney at Law, Beaver, Pa., Office in the National Hotel building. Collections, &c., promptly attended to. sept9'68.1y.

Drs. Marquis & Cunningham, Practicing Physicians, Rochester, Pa. Office two doors east of Ankeny's Hotel. Prompt attention given to all calls. apr29'68.1y.

Beaver Seminary and Institute. Fall session opened September 8, 1868. This school as long and successfully conducted by Prof Taylor, and its high literary and moral character, as in the Classical, English and Music Dep't, commend it to the public. Address R. T. TAYLOR.

T. J. CHANDLER & SONS, DENTISTS, Rochester, Pa., Office in Beaver Station building. All work warranted. Prices moderate. Give us a call. Nov 4, 1868.—1y.

Law Partnership. J. H. CUNNINGHAM, E. P. KUHN. CUNNINGHAM & KUHN. Attorneys at Law. Office Third street, Beaver, Pa. apr5'67.1y.

## Miscellaneous.

Industry Salt Company. MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN TABLE & COARSE SALT, INDUSTRY, BEAVER CO., PA. All salt put up in good order and warranted to give satisfaction.

All orders promptly attended to. S. D. BRIGGS, MANAGER. P. BLUNT, SEC. & TREAS. sept9'68.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS. Reinman, Meyran & Seidle, No. 42 5th Avenue, PITTSBURGH, Pa. This firm beg leave to inform their patrons and the public generally that they have just opened an immense stock of Goods; especially imported for the coming Holidays—comprising the richest and rarest designs in Fine Jewelry.

Pure Solid Silver Ware, Bronze in Groups and Statuettes, Bisque, Parian, Wash-ne, Tea and Dinner Sets, Musical Boxes, French Clocks of Marble, Bronze and Alabaster Cut Glass Ware in Groups and Statuettes, Silver, Plated Ware in great variety, Paris Fancy Goods, Jewel Boxes, Gold and Silver Headed Canes, &c., &c.

NOTE.—Our connections with Eastern and Western manufactures and our frequent visits to their markets enable us to sell goods in our line, either wholesale or retail at lower prices than any house west of New York. Dec26

T. O. MORGAN, SUCCESSOR TO SHALLENBERGER BROS. DEALER IN Fine Family Groceries. Queensware, Hardware, NAILS, WINDOW GLASS, WOOD AND WILLOW WARE, BACON, FISH, FLOUR, SALT, LIME. COUNTRY PRODUCE taken in Exchange for Goods. Goods Delivered Free of Charge in all the Villages. Brighton, Pa., Nov. 19, 1868.

FARMERS! TRY THE ALTA VELA PHOSPHATE. IT IS COMPOSED PRINCIPALLY OF THE celebrated GUANO from ALTA VELA. Contains three per cent. AMMONIA! An ample quantity to give activity, (without injury to the vegetation, and a large quantity of soluble Bone Phosphate of Lime, Together with POTASH and SODA, the essential elements of a COMPLETE MANURE. The high estimation in which it is held by many thousand farmers who are using it in preference to other kinds, is a sure guarantee of its value. Price $50 per ton. Send for pamphlet. Address—The Alta Vela Guano Company, 55 Broadway, New York.

New Hardware Store. LINDSAY, STERRITT & EUWER, Importers and dealers in HARDWARE, CUTLERY. Entire New Stock just opened and will be offered to the trade at the LOWEST EASTERN PRICES, NEAR UNION DEPOT, No. 337 LIBERTY STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

LAMPS, Glassware, and Chandeliers, all styles and qualities at the IRON CITY LAMP and GLASS WAREHOUSE. Dealers supplied at lowest wholesale rates. Non-Explosive Carbon Oil. J. F. SMITH & CO. Dec18 151 Liberty St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Coal, Coal.—The undersigned is prepared to deliver good burning COAL to all persons ordering the article. Orders will receive prompt attention. S. P. CUMMINS. Dec30 1868.

## Miscellaneous.

CHARLES COALE, HAS OPENED A STORE IN NEW BRIGHTON, To WHOLESALE and RETAIL, DRY GOODS WHITE LEAD, LINSEED OIL, GLASS, PUTTY, BRUSHES, NAILS, Mixed Paints, Colors, in Oil and Dry, Carbon Oil, Boiled Oil, Neat's Foot Oil, Lard Oil, Spirits Turpentine, COACH BODY VARNISH, COPAL VARNISH, FURNITURE VARNISH, DAMAR VARNISH, SHELLAC AND BLACK VARNISH. Coale's Patent Japan, ARTIST'S MATERIALS, PICTURE FRAMES, (to order,) LOOKING GLASSES, Looking Glass Plates, FRENCH AND PLATE WINDOW GLASS, FRENCH ZINC, ENGLISH AND GERMAN GLUE, SAND PAPER, &c., &c. His Terms are CASH on delivery of Goods. Jan 1, 1869.

The Last Great Success. Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S IMPROVED HAIR RESTORER. FAVORITE HAIR DRESSING. New Style in one Bottle. will quickly restore Gray Hair to its natural color and beauty, and produce luxuriant growth. It is perfectly harmless, and is preferred over every other preparation by those who have a fine head of hair, as well as those who wish to restore it. The beautiful gloss and perfume imparted to the Hair make it desirable for old and young. For sale by all Druggists. DEPOT, 198 GREENWICH ST., N. Y. PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

E. W. CLARK & CO., BANKERS, No. 35, South Third Street, Philadelphia. GENERAL AGENTS —FOR— Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey OF THE NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., of the United States of America.

The National Life Insurance Company is a corporation chartered by Act of Congress, approved July 25, 1868, with a cash capital of $1,000,000, full paid. Liberal terms offered to Agents and Solicitors, who are invited to apply at our office. Full particulars to be had on applicatin at our office, located in the second story of our Banking House, where circulars and pamphlets, fully describing the advantages offered by the Company may be had.

E. W. CLARK & CO., No. 35 South Third St. D. S. RUSSELL, Manager. jan6'69.

NOTICE. NEW BAKERY —IN— J. C. WILSON'S OLD STAND, Third St., Beaver, Pa. JOS. M. REED, Takes pleasure to inform his old friends that he is established in business at the above stand, where he will be glad to meet and accommodate them. FRESH BREAD, CAKES, CRACKERS, NUTS. Confectionaries of all kinds. NO. 1 FLOUR, made from fall wheat, by the barrel, sack or at retail. Jan. 6, 1869.

DENTISTRY.—The undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Beaver and vicinity, that he has opened an office in Beaver, Pa., for the practice of Dentistry. He has had considerable experience in the profession, and flatters himself to be able to give general satisfaction in his business. Office in the new "Hornby Hotel" building, Third street, Beaver, Pa. All work warranted for one year. J. S. GOSHORN. jan13'68.1y.

Wine For Sale.—The undersigned has a large lot for Pure Catawba Wine, manufactured by himself at his vineyard near Industry, Beaver county, Pa., which he will sell at moderate rates. This wine is made from the Concord and Catawba Grape, and will be sold by the bottle, gallon or keg. Concord grape wine one year old, for sale at my vineyard. CHARLES ROGERS. apr15'68.tf.

## Stoves, &c.

KEYSTONE STOVE WORKS. Car Factory Buildings, New Brighton, Pa. Stoves, Grate Fronts, Fenders & Summer Pieces. CHEAPER THAN EVER SOLD IN THIS COUNTY. LOOK AT THE PRICES! FIRST PREM., COOK STOVE RUBY. No. 7, Splendid Baker, Large Square Oven, $14.50. No. 8, Splendid Baker, Large Square Oven, 16.50. No. 9, Splendid Baker, Large Square Oven, 18.50.

Franklin Parlor Stoves.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| No. 1, | Juno Parlor, extra heavy, | 10.25 |
| " 2, | " " | 12.00 |
| " 3, | " " | 17.00 |

HEATING STOVES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| No. 2, | Ribbed Egg, very heavy, | 8.00 |
| " 3, | " " " | 10.00 |
| " 4, | " " " | 15.00 |

Enameled Grate Fronts,

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| No. 93, | Grate 15½ inch, | $3.00 |
| " 92, | " 17 " | 3.65 |
| " 91, | " 18 " | 3.85 |
| " 91½, | " 19 " | 4.25 |
| " 91, | " 19½ " | 4.50 |
| " C, | " 20 " | 5.50 |
| No. 131, | " 21 " | 4.00 |
| " 130, | " 21½ " | 4.75 |
| " 5, | " 21½ " | 4.75 |
| " 125, | " 22½ " | 5.00 |
| " 22, | " 23½ " | 5.00 |

Fenders.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| No. 73, | Plain Rod, Wide, | 75 |
| " 72, | " Narrow, | 2.17 |
| " 14, | Fancy " | 2.75 |
| " 14, | without Rod, | 2.75 |
| " 25, | Plain Rod, | 2.00 |
| " 25, | Bar, without Rod, | 1.75 |
| " 26, | " " | 1.50 |

Pressed Sheet Iron Summer Pieces

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Plain Enameled, | | $1.25 |
| " | with Ornamental Centre, | 1.50 |

All Work Warranted. Give us a Call. TERMS, CASH. MERRICKS & CO. oct14'68

FALLSTON FOUNDRY. ENGINE & REPAIR SHOP IN FALLSTON, BEAVER COUNTY, PA. Having refitted and enlarged my stock of machinery and tools, and having secured the services of the best of mechanics, I am prepared to warrant all work done to give entire satisfaction. I have on hand different patterns and styles of Engines, Fire Clay Rolls, and am prepared to make or repair all descriptions of machinery, on reasonable terms. PLOWS AND PLOW CASTINGS. I have all the best plow patterns that suit this market among which is the "Great Western," which has been the plow of the county for the last fifteen years. Also most all other Plows now or previously in use. STOVES! STOVES!! I have on hand and will continue to manufacture a large assortment of COOKING, FRANKLIN & HEATING STOVES, Of the latest styles and with all the modern improvements, which I will sell at modern rates. Among these is the GREAT REPUBLIC. This Stove has an extension top, which gives it a large surface without taking up much room, and it is now looked upon as one of the best and most economical stoves as it takes less fuel and is more durable than other in use. The following persons, after having used this stove for a considerable length of time, may be refered to in proof of what is here said:

| | |
|---|---|
| Dr. Isaac Winans, | Jason Richardson, |
| M. T. Kennedy, | James McGehen, |
| Eli Heno, | Capt. Woodson Glenn, |
| John Watson, | Thomas R. Davis, |
| Mrs. Geo. Felton, | Samuel Murphy, |
| Capt. J. S. Winans, | Miss Holdship, |
| William Sagers, | Hiram Stowe, |
| Joseph Darling, | Mrs. Patterson, |
| William Smart, | James McDermitt, |
| Robert McGowan, | Samuel Dunlap, |
| Joseph Blackmore, | Thompson Johnston, |
| Mrs. Joseph Martin, | Mr. Crawford, |
| Mrs. Major Wad | Mrs. Rev. Stephens, |
| Dr. J. B. McCreary, | Jonathan McKenzie, |
| Mile N. Miller, | Judge Kairns, |
| David Lesick, | Richard Knight, |
| Capt. James Roney, | Solomon Pronk, |
| Dr. C. R. Tuttle, | James Knowles, |
| William Reed, | David Calhoon, |
| Kelly Hunter, | Richard Staley, |
| John McLaughlin, | Joseph McFerran, |
| Samuel Taylor, | David Carr, |
| Dr. Jas. E. Jackson, | George Wilson, |
| Thomas Bescom, | James Thompson, |
| John Dunlap, | Mrs. Quay, |
| Milton Davis, | Harrison Reed, |
| Marcus Baldwin, | Milton Reed, |
| David Lloyd, | Boston Grove, |
| John M. Duncan, | William Grove, |
| J. V. Wilsons, | Washington Engle. |
| Mrs. Rich. Andrews, | James Galley, |
| Mr. Lobley, | Robert Graham. |
| Mr. Gass, | Thomas Bradshaw, |
| Frederick Kaiser, | Milo Bradshaw, |
| Benjamin Franklin, | Dixon Reed. |
| Capt. James Johnston, | Daniel Maxwell, |
| Samuel Kennedy, | J. W. Funkhouser, |
| George Evans, | William Wagner. |
| John Jackson, | Mr. Chaney, |
| Halfer Buchanon, | Henry Hufhurst, |
| Mrs. McPhillomy, | Mr. Wray, |
| W. T. Reeves. | David Mitchell. |
| William Hoon, | |

JOHN THORNLEY. ap18'67

EXTRAORDINARY. GRAND BALLOON ASCENSION. IN BEAVER, could not be more astonishing than the fact that SIMON SNITGER & CO. keep the best, largest and freshest stock of GROCERIES, FLOUR, FEED, &c, in Beaver county. And although it takes gas to make a Balloon rise, you will find, if you visit their establishment that they don't have to resort to gas to make their Goods go. To all we would say, "rush in" and examine our stock! We have on hand the finest and best TEAS, COFFEE, SUGARS, PURE SPICES, Molasses, Syrups, Soaps, also the best brands of Tobacco & Cigars, to be found in the place. We make a specialty of FLOUR & FEED, buying and selling none but what we know to be the very best varieties in use. Our establishment enjoys a well-earned reputation in this particular, and we intend in the future as in the past to maintain it. WE DEFY COMPETITION. Don't mistake the place. We are still at the "Old Stand" west end of 3d St., Beaver, Pa. Come and see us. Jan. 6, 1869.

## Miscellaneous.

G. W. Martin, (SUCCESSOR TO E. A. WILSON,) DEALER IN Boots, Shoes & Rubbers, At the old stand, in the DIAMOND, Rochester, Pa. WHERE HE OFFERS GREAT BARGAINS, ALL WORK Warranted. G. W. MARTIN.

The Howe Sewing Machines ARE THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED OF ANY IN THE WORLD! They being the first SEWING MACHINES ever made, and have been manufactured continually under the supervision of the original inventor. Elias Howe, jr., Since their first introduction 1854. The improvement upon these machines made within the last two years and their rapidly growing popularity attests the fact that they have reached the very acme of perfection and that they are not only the oldest established but the best in the world. These machines do perfect work upon all fabrics either fine or coarse, using a stitch; also, the invention of Mr. Howe alike upon both of the fabric, sewed. The tensions, new, novel and unvarying, can be adjusted to any degree of tightness, and after being adjusted do not require changing, except for different threads. To those who have used the Howe Machine, it is not necessary for us to speak; and we would only add to others who wish aperfect machine to be sure and see these machines before buying any other. Send for circular. Applications for agencies must be addressed to SIBLEY & STOOPS, Sole agents for Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware and West Virginia. Office 23 South 8th St., Phila., and No. 4 St. Clair St., Pittsburgh, Pa. sept9'68.1y.

FALL GOODS. DRY GOODS. IMMENSE STOCK, AT J. W. BARKER & CO.'S, 59 Market Street, Pittsburg Pa. Silks, Linen, Clothes, Dress Goods, Cassimeres, Sheetings, Shirtings, Hosiery, Satinets, Prints, Jeans, And HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS. And Underwear, for Ladies, Gents and Children. Cloaks of all materials, on hand and made to order. French Merinoes; all wool, full width, choice colors, 75 cents, formerly $1.00. Water Proofs, good quality, $1.00. White Blankets, 10x4, all wool, $4.00. Best Paints, at 10½ Country Merchants supplied by dress patterns, piece or package at lowest eastern rates.

CARPETS. CARPETS! M'CALLUM BROS. 51 Fifth Street, PITTSBURGH, PA. Are now opening a very large stock of Velvets, Brussels, Three Ply, Two Ply —AND— COMMON CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS, WINDOW SHDES, RUGS, &c., &c., And every thing belonging to the CARPET TRADE. M'CALLUM BROS. Dec9 Pittsburgh, Pa.

ROHRER'S WILD CHERRY TONIC BITTERS, ARE THE BEST IN USE. Use Rohrer's Tonic Bitters, The very best in the Market. R. E. SELLERS & CO., No. 45 Wood streets, Opposite St. Charles Hotel, also entrance No. 102 and 104 Third street. PITTSBURGH, PA. Wholesale Agents for the West. For sale by JOHN MOORE, Beaver, Pa. jan6'69.

PALMER & PHILLIPS, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Opera House Auction Room, No. 60 Fifth Street, Pittsburgh. Boots, Shoes, Carpets, Dry Goods and Notions, AT PRIVATE SALE DAY AND EVENING. apr17'68.1y.

## SELECTIONS.

### SELECT MISCELLANY

### A NIGHT OF YEARS.

BY GRACE GREENWOOD.

Some forty years since in the interior of my native State, New York, lived the father of our heroine, an honest and respectable farmer. He had but two children—Lucy, a noble girl of nineteen, and Edwin, a year or two younger. The latter named was winningly rather than strikingly beautiful. Under whatever observable for its serious and sun-like serenity, were concealed an impassioned nature, and a heart of the deepest capacities. She was [illegible] child-hood for it [illegible] and haunting sweetness.

Ellen Dutton was the brilliant antipode of her sister, a "born beauty," whose prerogative of beauty was to have her own way in all things and at all times. An indulgent father, a weak mother, and an idolizing sister who unconsciously contributed to the ruin of a nature not at first remarkable for strength or generosity.

Where, in all God's creatures, is heartlessness so seemingly unnatural, is selfishness so detestable, as in a beautiful woman.

Lucy possessed a fine intellect, and as her parents were well-read New Englanders, she and her sister were far better educated than other girls of her station in that then half-settled part of the country.

In those days many engaged in school teaching, from the honor and pleasure it afforded, rather than from necessity. Thus, after a few months previous to the commencement of our story, Lucy Dutton left, for the first time, her fireside circle, to take charge of a school some twenty miles from her native town.

For some time her letters home were expressive only of the contentment which sprang from the consciousness of active usefulness—of receiving, while imparting good. But anon there came a change. Then were those records from home characterized by fitful gaiety or dreamy sadness; indefinable hopes and fears seemed struggling for supremacy in the writer's troubled heart. Lucy loved, but scarcely acknowledged it to herself, while she knew not that she was loved. So for a time, that second birth of woman's nature was like a warm sunrise struggling with the cold mist of morning.

But one day brought a letter which could not be forgotten in the home of the absent, and a letter traced by a hand that trembled in sympathy with a heart tumultuous with happiness. Lucy had been wooed and won, and she but awaited her parent's approval of her choice, to become the betrothed of Edwin W—, a man of excellent family and standing in the town where she had been teaching. The father and mother accorded their sanction with many blessings, and Lucy's next letter promised a speedy visit from the lovers.

To such natures as Lucy's, what an absorbing, and yet what a revealing of self, is a first passion—what a prodigality of giving, what an incalculable wealth of receiving—what a breaking up is there of the deep waters of the soul, and how heaven descends in a sudden star-shower upon life. If there is a season when an angel may look with interest upon her mortal sister, it is when she beholds her heart pass from its bud-like innocence and girlhood, and taking to its very core the fervid light of love, glow and crimson into perfect womanhood.

At last the plighted lovers came, and welcomes and festivities awaited them. Mr. W—gave entire satisfaction to father, mother, and even the exacting "beauty." He was a handsome man, with some pretensions to fashion, but in manner, and apparently in character, the opposite of his betrothed.

It was decided that Lucy should not again leave home until after her marriage, which, at the request of the ardent lover, was to be celebrated within two months, and on the birthday of the bride. It was therefore arranged that Ellen should return with Mr. W— to take charge of her sister's school for the remainder of the term.

The bridal day had come. It had been ushered in by a May morning of surpassing loveliness; the busy birds had worn away, and neither bridegroom nor Ellen, the first bridesmaid, had appeared. Yet, in her heart of hearts the maiden sad Lucy, nothing doubting, nothing fearing. She was all ready in a simple white muslin, and her few bridal ornaments lay on the table by her side. Miss Allen, her second bridesmaid, a bright eyed affectionate-hearted girl, her chosen friend from childhood, was [illegible] to a more graceful fall the wealth of light ringlets which swept her snowy neck. To the anxious inquiries of her companion respecting the absent ones, Lucy smiled and replied, something has happened to detain them awhile; we heard from them [illegible] day, and all was well. They will be here by and by, never fear."

Evening came, the guests were assembled, and yet the bridegroom tarried. There were whispers surmises and wonderings; and a shadow of anxiety passed over the face of the bride elect. At last a carriage drove rather slowly to the door.

"They have come!" cried many voices and Ellen entered. In reply to the hurried and confused inquiries all around him, Mr. W— muttered something about "unavoidable delay," and stepping up to the side-board, tossed off a glass of wine, another and another. The company stood silent with amazement. Finally a rough old farmer exclaimed: "Better late than never, young man; so cheer out the bride's heart with a smile."

W— strode hastily across the room and placed himself by Ellen and took her hand in his. Then, without daring to meet the eye of any about him, he said: "I wish to make an explanation—I am sure the gentlemen present will excuse me—I have the pleasure to announce that I am already married."

The lady whom I now hold by the hand is my wife!"

Then, assuming in an apologetical manner to Mr. and Mrs. Dutton, he added: "I found that I had never loved until I knew your second daughter!"

And Lucy! She heard all with a strange calmness; then walking steadily forward, confronted her betrayers. Terrible, as pale Nemesis herself, she stood before them; and her looks pierced like a keen, cold blade into their false hearts. As though to assure herself of the dread reality of the vision, she laid her hand on Ellen's shoulder, and let it glide down her arm—but she touched not Edwin.—As those cold finger met hers, the unhappy wife gazed full into her sister's face; and as she marked the ghastly color of her cheek, the dilated nostril, the quivering lip, and the intensely mournful eyes, she covered her own face with her hands, and burst into tears, while the young husband, awed by the terrific silence of her he had wronged, gasped for breath and staggered back against the wall. Then Lucy clasped her hand on her forehead and first gave voice to her anguish and despair in one fearful cry, which could not but forever ring through the souls of that guilty pair, and fell in a death-like swoon at their feet.

After the insensible girl had been removed to a chamber, a stormy scene ensued in the room beneath. The parents and guests were alike enraged against W—; but tears and prayers of his young wife, the petted beauty and spoiled child, at last softened somewhat the anger of the parents, and an opportunity for explanation was accorded to the offenders.

A sorry explanation it proved.—The gentleman affirmed that the first sight of Ellen's lovely face had weakened the empire of her plainer sister over his affections. Frequent interviews had completed the conquest of his loyalty; but he had been held in check by honor, and never told his love until, when on his way to espouse another, in an unguarded moment, he revealed it, and the avowal had called forth an answering acknowledgment from Ellen.

Many [illegible] thoughts it [illegible] to "save pain to Lucy," and prevent the opposition from her, and to secure her own happiness, to be married before their arrival at C—.

Lucy remained insensible for some time. When she revived and apparently regained her consciousness, she still maintained her strange silence. This continued for many weeks; when it partially passed away, her friends saw with inexpressible grief that her reason had fled—that she was hopelessly insane. But her madness was of a mild and harmless nature. She was gentle and perceptible as ever, but frequently sighed and seemed burdened with some great sorrow which she could not herself comprehend. She had one peculiarity which all who knew her must recollect; this was a wild fear and careful avoidance of men. She seemed possessed of the spirit of unrest. She could not, she would not be confined, but was continually escaping from her friends, they knew not whither.

While her parents lived, they, by their care and unwearied efforts, in some measure controlled this sad propensity; but when they died their stricken child became a wanderer, homeless, friendless and forlorn.

Through laughing springs and rosy summers, tramp, tramp, tramp—no rest for her of the crushed heart and the crazed brain.

I remember her as she was in my early childhood, toward the last of her weary pilgrimage. As my father and elder brothers were frequently absent, and as my mother never closed her heart or door on "Crazy Lucy," she often spent an hour or two by our fireside. Her appearance was very singular. Her gown was always patched with many colors, and her shawl or mantle was worn or torn, until it was open work or fringe. The remainder of her miserable wardrobe she carried in a bundle on her arm, and sometimes she had a number of parcels of old rags, dried herbs, &c.

In the season of flowers, her tattered bonnet was profusely decorated with those which she gathered in the woods or by the wayside. Her love for these and her sweet voice were all that were left of the bloom and music of her existence. Yet, no; her meek and child-like piety still lingered.—Her God had not forsaken her; down in the dim chaos of her spirit the smile of His love yet gleamed faintly—in the waste garden of her heart she still heard His voice at eventide, and she was not afraid. Her Bible went with her everywhere—a torn and soiled volume, but as holy still; and it may be, as dearly cherished, my dear reader, as the gorgeous copy now lying on your table, bound in purple and gold," with gilding unpolished upon its delicate leaves.

Thirty years from the time of the commencement of this mournful history, on a bleak autumnal evening, a rough country wagon drove into the town of C—. It stopped at the almshouse; an attenuated form was lifted up and carried in, and the wagon rumbled away. This was Lucy Dutton, brought to her native town to die.

She had been in decline for some months, and the miraculous strength which had so long sustained her in her weary wanderings at last forsook her utterly. Her sister had died some time before; and the widowed husband had soon after moved to the Far West; so Lucy had no friends—no home but the alms-house.

One day, about a week from the time of her arrival, Lucy appeared to suffer greatly, and those about her looked for her release almost impatiently; but at night she was evidently better, and on the first time she slept tranquilly all morning. The matron who was by her bedside when she awoke, was startled by the clear and earnest gaze which met her own, but she smiled and bid the invalid "Good morning." Lucy looked bewildered, but the voice seemed to reassure her, and she exclaimed:—"Where am I—and who are you?—I do not know you."

A wild [illegible] flushed [illegible] the mind of the matron; the long lost reason of the wanderer had returned. But the good woman replied calmly and soothingly:

"Why, you are among your friends, and you will know me presently."

"Then maybe you know Edwin and Ellen," rejoined the invalid; "have they come? Oh, I had such a terrible dream! I dreamed that they were married! Only think, Ellen married to Edwin! Strange is that I should dream that!"

"My poor Lucy," said the matron, with a gush of tears; "that was not a dream; it was all true."

"All true!" cried the invalid; "then Edwin must be untrue, and that cannot be, for he loves me; we love each other well, and Ellen is my sister. Let me see them; I will go to them."

She endeavored to raise herself, but fell back fainting on the pillow.

"What does this mean?" said she; "what makes me so weak?"

Just then her eyes fell on her own hand—that old and withered hand! She gazed on it in blank amazement.

"Something is the matter with my sight," she said, smiling faintly, "for my hands look like an old woman's."

"And so it is," said the matron, gently, "and so mine; yet we had fair, plump hands when we were young. Dear Lucy, do you know me? I am Mabel Allen—I was to have been your bridesmaid."

"I cannot say more—I will not make the vain attempt to give in detail all that mutually revealing—to reduce to expressive words the dread sublimity of that hopeless sorrow.

To the wretched Lucy, the last thirty years were as though they had never been. Of not a scene, nor an incident, had she the slightest remembrance, since the present and traitorous lover stood before her and made the terrible announcement.

The kind matron paused frequently in the sad narrative of her poor friend's madness and wanderings, but the invalid would say with fearful calmness: "Go on, go on," though the drops of agony stood thick upon her forehead. When she asked for her sister the matron replied:

"She has gone before you, and your father also."

"And my mother?" said Lucy, her face lit up with a sickly ray of hope.

"Your mother has been dead twenty years."

"Dead! All gone! Alone, old, dying! Oh, God, my cup of bitterness is full," and she only wept aloud.

Her friend bent over her, and mingled her tears with hers, said affectionately: "But you know who drank that cup before you?"

Lucy looked up with a bewildered expression; and the matron added: "The Lord Jesus; you remember him."

A look like sunlight breaking thro' a cloud, a look which only saints may wear, irradiated the tearful face of the dying woman, as she replied:

"Oh, yes, I know Him and loved Him before I died asleep." And [illegible] of God was called. A few who had known Lucy in her earlier days; came also. There was much reverential feeling and some weeping around her death-bed. Then rose the voice of prayer. At first her lips moved as her weak spirit joined in that fervent appeal. Then they grew still, and poor Lucy was dead—dead in her gray-haired youth. Those who gazed on that placid face, and remembering her harmless life and patient suffering, doubted not that the morn of an eternal day had broken on her "Night of Years."

### HUNTED BY A JAGUAR.

A BRAZILIAN SMUGGLER'S TALE.

You must know that the jaguar is, generally, like other wild beasts in this respect—that he don't prey upon human flesh. He preys on animal and fish, and only fights a man when attacked himself. But though this is true of the jaguar in general, it is not true of some particular ones, you see. When one of them has once met a man and fought with him, he is not the same beast for the rest of his life; he is more ferocious and bloodthirsty. Even if the man escapes, this is true. But when he don't escape—when he is killed, and the jaguar eats him up—ah, that's a dreadful misfortune!

Of course it's always a misfortune for a human being to be killed—that's understood; but it is a misfortune in this case for this reason: that jaguar becomes from that day a hunter of men. He has tasted human flesh, and found out there is no other so sweet. He watches for men, night and day, and woe to the man that crosses his track.

Well, about that time I am speaking of, I got into trouble in San Blanco, and was obliged to take to the woods for safety till my companions could join me. It was not without a very uncomfortable feeling under my waistcoat that I struck into the woods, for I had no more deadly weapon than my knife—no gun, no pistol—nothing that I could even attempt to defend myself with, in case of attack.

The provincial justice had that very day issued a call for the huntsmen of the district to gather on the following day and set out in pursuit of this terrible man-eater. So, of course, my thoughts were full of the beast.

You must know that there is a broad desert between San Blanco and the woods—a vast waste without water or vegetation, and only here and there a tree. But it would not afford me a safe hiding place; and so I had to hurry across it as fast as possible, in order to get into the woods.

I had gone but a little distance into the dark forest, looking about cautiously, when I heard away off in the distance a noise which I knew at once was the jaguar's roar. My nerves were all of a tremble, owing to the excitement I was in, and this added to the fact that I was waiting every minute in fear of that very sound, made me hear it when the beast was a great distance off. My flesh almost crept as I heard that long, terrible schreech, a noise such as no other animal makes, and enough to set your teeth on edge, even if it did not mean death.

But it did mean death to me, and a horrible death, too.

How was I to escape? At first I thought of going up one of the great, solid trees which were around me; but I remembered that the jaguar is a skillful climber, and that, with their low, hanging branches, he could easily reach me. My only chance was to reach a cured tree, which stood all alone out on the desert toward the town. Perhaps the jaguar would not follow me there.

The screaming now was distinctly audible, and I was no longer in doubt. Throwing off everything that could encumber me, I began to run. I am a good runner; I never saw many men that could run with me; but, to outrun a jaguar! I never had any idea I could do it. Still, I thought I might reach the cured tree.

The roars became more frequent and louder as I ran, and at last looking back when I was about half way to the tree, I saw "the murderer" springing over the ground, gaining on me at every bound. Nevertheless I did reach the tree in time. It was tall and slim; therein lay its value, you comprehend? There was only a nest of branches at the top, and none but a good climber could have got up. It was far from a strong tree, and my climbing it made it shake and sway; but it was of tough wood, and I managed to get into the top.

Young the jaguar came, bounding along on every pack, smelling the earth [illegible] A wild [illegible] flushed [illegible] now and then, like a pointer dog, and then setting up that appalling roar that no living man can hear without his flesh creeping. That's a fact, whether a man is afraid or not. It is a curious and well known effect of the jaguar's roar, that it makes the nerves tingle in that quivering way that we call flesh creeping.

When he had got within about fifteen rods of the tree he seemed to lose the track. He got off to one side and paused, uncertain. He put his nose to the ground, smelling eagerly, and dashing around at length in a fierce fury of rage at having lost my trail. He lashed his body with his long tail—he bounded about; he rent the air with his screams of anger; and, altogether, he would have been a splendid sight to look at if I could only have felt safe.

At last he got the trail again, and being by this time perfectly furious from being so long baffled of his prey, he set up a loud schreech that made me shiver, and no mistake. On he came with great bounds, by the side of which a runaway horse would not stand the least show. A minute more, and he saw me!

The next moment he had sprung forward, and grappled the tree with his huge paws, and was standing on his hind legs staring up at me with his fierce red eyes. The little tree trembled under the influence of the beast's weight, and I felt like fainting and falling out of the tree to be eaten up.

Finding he could not climb such a slender tree, the jaguar got down, drew back a little, and gave one great leap at me. He couldn't jump to where I was, though. But he struck the tree high up, and for an instant clung to it, bearing it over with his weight till I thought, "Ah, may the saints save us, my time has come!"

But it was only for a moment. He fell down in a heap to the ground.—Then began a scene which never till my dying day shall I forget. I lived years in the two hours of horrible suspense that followed.

Down under me the jaguar raged; he swept around and around the tree; his red eyes fixed on me with an unrelaxing vigilance. Tired at last with this, he crouched down under the tree, roaring with fury at being thus tantalized, fixed his eyes on mine and sat there, his red mouth gaping wide showing his jagged rows of teeth, and his tail beating the ground. My attitude in the tree was such a one that it began at last to tell on my overstrained muscles; I felt myself growing weaker and weaker. The jaguar's eyes were exerting a fascinating influence over me, you see, as a serpent does over a bird. I could not change my position without great danger of falling; and I began to mutter to myself like a man who is about to go crazy.

All of a sudden I began to pray; and as I prayed my strength seemed to return to me, and the film that was gathering over my eyes to break and pass off.

And all the time there sat the jaguar, his gaze riveted on mine. His eyes seemed absolutely red with gore—blind to everything in the world but the man whose blood he thirsted for—deaf to every sound, conscious only of his prey, and his rage at being baffled so long.

"Ah, my prayer is heard!"

There came the swish of a lasso, which went over the beast's neck suddenly and was drawn tight. Swish! Another from the other side, drawn tight. Then, for the first time, I tore my gaze away from the jaguar's blood red eyes, and beheld my deliverers.

"Juan! Pedro!" I screamed aloud, and fell to laughing immoderately.

"Saved!" came the answer—"Saved, comrade, saved. Climb down and slay your enemy!"

I slid out of the tree like a monkey; I whipped out my knife and approached the jaguar.

"Pull, Juan!" cried I, "pull, Pedro!"

Drawn thus at opposite sides by the lasso, the jaguar reared helpless on his hind legs. I took my knife and plunged it into his side, and bounded back out of the "murderer's" way. He fell dead at my feet.

### GHOSTS AND SPIRITS.

The most gigantic superstition of all—"the last lingering fiction of the brain"—a belief which is common to every climate and to all peoples—is the belief in ghosts. Philologically the word "ghost" signifies a spirit. Nothing appears more simple at the first view of the subject than that human memory should recall and bring back to the eye of the imagination, in perfect similitude, even the very form and features of a person with whom we have been long conversant, or which have been imprinted in our minds with indelible strength by some striking circumstances touching our meeting in life. The son does not easily forget the aspect of an affectionate father; and, for reasons opposite, but equally powerful, the countenance of a murdered person is engraved upon the recollection of his slayer. A thousand additional circumstances, far too obvious to require recapitulation, render the supposed apparition of the dead the most ordinary spectral phenomenon which is ever believed to occur among the living.

Indigestion is a fertile cause of the appearance of ghosts during sleep, and it is very generally believed that a pressure upon the spine when unconscious such as is caused by lying upon the back, will cause the sleeper to dream, and in such cases, if his imagination be excited by any idea which haunts him, he will see a familiar vision.

But it may be urged that ghosts are generally seen in our waking hours, and this is true in so far as the ghost-seer is perhaps in a semi-conscious state, yet the large majority of cases of ghost-seeing occur when the senses of the beholder are lulled by quiet and darkness, while still more often they are the result of imposture.

### THE WOODSTOCK GHOST.

The most celebrated instance in which human agency was made to arouse the fears of the timid by a pretense of supernatural disturbances refers to the ancient palace of Woodstock, when the Commissioners appointed by Parliament went down to destroy the residence of the late King:

They arrived at Woodstock on the 13th of October, 1649, determined to wipe away the memory of all that connected itself with the recollection of monarchy in England; but in the course of their progress they were encountered by obstacles which apparently came from the next world. Their bed chambers were infested with visits of a thing resembling a dog, but which came and passed as mere earthly dogs cannot do. Logs of wood, the remains of a very large tree called the King's Oak, which they had splintered into billets for burning, were tossed through the house, and the chairs displaced and shuffled about. While they were in bed their couches were lifted higher than their heads, and then dropped with violence. Trenchers without a wing flew at their heads of free will. Thunder and lightning came next, which were not down to the same cause. Spectres inside their appearance, as they thought, in different shapes, and one of the party saw the apparition of a hoof, which kicked a candlestick and lighted candle into the middle of the room, and then politely scratched on the red snuff to extinguish it. Other and worse tricks were practiced on the astonished Commissioners, who, considering that all the fiends of hell were let loose upon them, retreated from Woodstock without completing an errand which was, in their opinion, impeded by infernal powers, though the opposition afforded was rather of a painful and malicious turn than of a dangerous cast. The whole affair was after the Restoration discovered to be the trick of one of their own party, who had attended the commissioners as a clerk under the name of Giles Sharp. This man, whose real name was Joseph Collins, of Oxford, called "Funny Joe," was a concealed

# The Beaver Argus.

J. WETAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Beaver, Pa. February 17, 1869.


FOR GOVERNOR, 1869.

## JOHN W. GEARY.

JAS. T. BRADY, Esq., of New York, died in that city on Tuesday of last week, of apoplexy, aged fifty-four years. Mr. Brady was a lawyer by profession, and for many years stood among those at the head of the American bar. He was, in politics, a Democrat, and a leading and influential member of his party.

THE friends and relatives of Mrs. Surratt, who was executed in 1865 as one of the assassination conspirators and buried in the same enclosure with Payne, Harold and Atzerodt, have been making efforts for some time back to obtain leave to disinter her body and bury it elsewhere. On the 8th ult. the President gave his assent, with the understanding that there should be no public demonstration, and that the funeral services should be privately and quietly conducted. The relatives took charge of the body, and the funeral rites were performed as agreed upon.

THE Democratic county committee met at the office of S. B. Wilson, Esq., last week and appointed two delegates to their next State Convention and instructed them to support Gen. G. W. Cass, of the Fort Wayne Railroad, for Governor. The *Local* dissents from the action of the committee, and claims that it had no authority to either select the delegates or give them any instructions. It holds that a convention of the people should have been called to determine both of these questions, and favors the calling of a county meeting yet for that purpose.

ON last Wednesday both Houses of Congress met in joint convention in the Hall of the House of Representatives for the purpose of counting the votes for President and Vice President of the United States. Mr. Wade, acting Vice President, presided, while Mr. Colfax, Speaker of the House, sat at his side. After the counting had progressed some little time, Gen. Butler, of Massachusetts, took exceptions to the ruling of the presiding officer in the Georgia case, and henceforward, while the Convention was in session, made himself just as offensive to the Senate and its presiding officer as he possibly could. He indulged in remarks that were coarse, insulting, and which would have suited the prize ring much better than the American Congress. He was backed up, in his disgraceful prank, we are sorry to say, by such men as Schenck, of Ohio, and others, who should have been among the foremost of those who struggled to preserve the dignity of the joint convention. The proceedings throughout were disorderly and reflected credit upon nobody. At last, after various interruptions, the result was announced, first by Senator Conkling, and repeated by the presiding, officer, that including the State of Georgia, Grant and Colfax had received 214 votes, Seymour and Blair 80 votes, and that excluding Georgia, Grant and Colfax had received 214 votes, and Seymour and Blair 71 votes.

The presiding officer, after repeating the result, said: I do therefore declare that Ulysses S. Grant, of Illinois, having received a majority of the whole number of electoral votes, is duly elected President of the United States for four years, commencing on the 4th day of March, 1869, and that Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana, having received a majority of the whole number of electoral votes, is duly elected Vice President of the United States for four years commencing on the 4th day of March, 1869.—The joint convention has accomplished the business which brought it here, and will now retire to the Senate Chamber.

THE surviving officers of the old Ninth Corps, as well as many of those of both army and navy, who participated in the Burnside Expedition to Roanoke in 1862, assembled at New York on the 9th inst. at the Armory of the 22 Regiment in Fourteenth-st. A constitution and by-laws were adopted forming a permanent organization, under the name of the "Society of the Burnside Expedition and Ninth Army Corps." The initiation fee is $2, and the annual dues $1; and a social reunion, to keep alive the memories of the past, is to be held each year. The following permanent officers were then chosen under the Constitution: President, Major-Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside; Vice President, Gen. J. G. Parke; Recording Secretary, Gen. Louis Richmond; Corresponding Secretary and Treasurer, Gen. D. R. Larned.

On motion of Gen. Burnside it was resolved that all honorably discharged soldiers and sailors, either of the Coast Expedition or the Ninth Corps be admitted to membership. The General said that it was to the rank and file of the army that the officers owed whatever of distinction they had obtained, and he thought that the most fitting acknowledgment they could make to these brave men would be to give them full membership in the social organization. Having transacted some routine business the meeting adjourned.

THE Republican papers at Harrisburg have taken up the cudgel in behalf of the State Legislature. They insist that no extravagance prevails there, and that the whole posting and folding question is a humbug. Not satisfied with trying to make it appear so, they are going a step further and *denouncing* all the other Republican papers of the State for daring to think otherwise. Messrs. Editors of Harrisburg, go slow. The Republican papers outside of the shadow of the capital know a thing or two as well as yourselves. They know that there is no law for the employment of the twenty-seven additional pursers and folders that are hanging about the House, and if employed without the authority of law that there is no labor for them to perform. They know further that if this little operation is carried through it will cost the State some $20,000 or $30,000, and they have no disposition to undertake to carry that item along through the next campaign. So, gentlemen, if you desire the Republican party to be in light marching order next summer, withhold your fire from its own faithful sentinels, and join with us in "whirling" the "immortal twenty-seven" to their respective homes.

"We take pleasure in recording the fact—and that it is a fact we take some credit to ourself for having urged—that a number of the Republican members of the House at Harrisburg are outspoken in their determination to pay only the legal number of officers of that body to wit: thirty-four. Having seen that the attempt to increase the number was not only a piece of outrageous extravagance, but in defiance of law, they are for conforming to the provisions of the law, and save the State twenty thousand dollars which otherwise will go into the pockets of office-seekers brought to Harrisburg solely to enable each Republican member to have an office at his disposal. We yet hope to record that the sixty-one Republican members of the House agree to take this view of their duty.—*Pitts. Com.*

J. W. McWILLIAMS, Esq., of the Washington *Reporter*, has disposed of his interest in that paper to James R. Kelley, Esq., formerly a member of the Legislature from this District. Mr. McWilliams will engage in the practice of law in the future. We hope success may crown his efforts in the legal profession. His successor, Mr. Kelley, has had good deal of political experience, and will no doubt make a live editor.

THE present Congress will undoubtedly propose a constitutional amendment regulating the suffrage question, and submit it to the various State Legislatures for ratification.—Precisely what shape the amendment will be in is the question which now troubles the two branches of Congress. The House, on the 30th of January, by a vote of 150 yeas to 42 nays proposed the following:

*Be it resolved, &c.*, (two-thirds of both Houses concurring,) That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States, as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be held as part of the said constitution, namely:

Article—Sec. 1. The right of any citizen of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State, by reason of race, or color, or previous condition of slavery of any citizen or class of citizens of the United States.

Sec. 2. That Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

The Senate rejected this, and on the 9th of February, by a vote of 40 yeas to 16 nays adopted the following joint resolution:

*Be it resolved*, By the Senate and House of Representatives, two-thirds of both Houses concurring, that the following articles be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as amendments to the Constitution of the United States, either of which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be held as a part of said Constitution:

ARTICLE 15.—No discrimination shall be made in the United States among the citizens of the United States in the exercise of the elective franchise or in the right to hold office in any State, on account of race, color, nativity, property, education or creed.

ARTICLE 16.—The second clause of the first section of the second article of the Constitution of the United States shall be amended to read as follows: Each State shall appoint, by a vote of the people qualified to vote for Representatives in Congress, a number of electors equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the said State shall be entitled in Congress, but no Senator or Representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector, and Congress shall have power to prescribe the manner in which such electors shall be chosen by the people.

The House will, in all probability not concur, when a conference committee will be appointed to harmonize the views of both bodies, and report an amendment upon which both Houses can agree.

LITTLE Greece, for the present submits to the demands of the Paris Conference. With France, Austria, and England firmly allied to Turkey, with Prussia yielding to the majority of the Conference, and Russia unprepared to oppose it, it would have required an extraordinary degree of courage on the part of Greece, to remain in her defiant attitude with regard to Turkey. The people of Greece were ready to risk their all against such fearful odds, relying only on the co-operation of the christians of Turkey; but the foreign-born King lacked courage and sided with the Great Powers against his own people.

Thus the Eastern question stands once more adjourned. The Cretans must dismiss their hope for immediate deliverance, and wait with Greece for the time when the Christian tribes of Turkey shall have perfected their organization and be ready for a general and simultaneous rise.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

TOBACCO dealers must bear in mind that on last Monday the new law regulating sales went into effect. After that date it becomes a State prison offence for any person to sell or offer to sell any *smoking, fine-cut chewing tobacco or snuff*, if it be not packed and stamped as the law directs. The packages must be of the following sizes: All fine-cut chewing tobacco, in packages containing one-half, one, two, four, eight and sixteen ounces, or in wooden packages containing ten, twenty, forty and sixty pounds each.

Smoking tobacco of every description, fine-cut shorts which have passed through a riddle of thirty-six meshes to the square inch, and all refuse scraps and sweepings of tobacco, in packages containing two, four, eight and sixteen ounces each.

All snuff in packages containing one, two, four, eight and sixteen ounces; or in bladders containing not exceeding ten pounds each; or in jars not exceeding twenty pounds each.

THE appropriation bill as reported implies our prediction of yesterday, that the expenses of the present House will be some fifty thousand dollars less than they were in former years, and that the general appropriations are reduced about one million of dollars.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

So much is due to the labors of the Republican press in the cause of retrenchment. Who will precede for a single moment that but for the demand that went up from all quarters of the State such a result would have been reached? When the Legislature has secured the Treasury against the contemplated raid from the twenty-seven supernumeraries who have twenty thousand dollars in their pockets, it will have fully vindicated to the demand. As yet it has not been done, and the danger is that it will not be. We have said from the beginning that the Republican party would correct the errors of its own agents, and prove itself worthy of the confidence reposed in it by the people; and it will have done so to the fullest extent when the Legislature cuts loose from the supernumeraries and provides for the payment of the regular officers only. The people are watching for the action of the Legislature on this point.—*Pitts. Com.*

## PRESIDENT GRANT.

*Official Notification of his Election—Grant's Views as to his Cabinet—His Policy: Economy, Retrenchment, Faithful Collection of the Revenue and Payment of the Public Debt.*

WASHINGTON, D. C. Feb. 13, 1869.

The joint committee, composed of Senator Morton, and Representatives James F. Wilson and J. V. L. Pruyn, of New York, appointed by Congress to officially inform General Grant of his election as President of the United States, waited on him this morning at half-past ten o'clock, at his headquarters, and discharged the duty assigned them. The ceremony took place in the General's private office. About two dozen gentlemen were present, among whom were nearly all the members of the General's staff. Representative Robertson, General Logan, and one or two personal friends. The whole affair did not occupy more than twenty minutes. After the usual courtesies, Senator Morton, on behalf of the Committee, said:

"GENERAL: The joint committee appointed by the two Houses of Congress visit you this morning to notify you officially that you have been elected President of the United States for the term of four years from the 4th of March next. The great majority of your countrymen hail your election with delight, while even those who did not support you at the polls entertain for you the highest confidence and respect. The friends of our country, and the friends of liberty throughout the world, rejoice at your elevation to the Presidency, and all believe that you will bring to the performance of your duty, unalloyed patriotism, inflexible integrity, great powers of intellect, and all the high qualities that enabled you to achieve such distinguished success in another sphere of duty. They cherish full faith in your ability and virtues, entertain the highest hopes of your success, and that during your administration the work of reconstruction will be completed, and the wounds of civil war healed, and that our country will take a new departure in growth, progress and prosperity."

Senator Morton then handed the official notification to General Grant, of which the following is a copy:

"BE IT KNOWN, *That the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America*, being assembled at the Capitol in the City of Washington, on the second Wednesday, being the 10th day of February, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, the undersigned, *President of the Senate*, did, in the presence of said *Senate and House of Representatives*, open all the certificates and count all the votes of the Electors for a *President and Vice President*, by which it appears that ULYSSES S. GRANT was duly elected, agreeably to the Constitution, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES for four years, commencing on the fourth day of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine.

"In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the Senate, this 10th day of February, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine.

B. F. WADE,
"President *pro tem.* of the Senate."

General Grant, on receiving this certificate, made the following response, speaking very deliberately and with evident embarrassment:

"I can promise the Committee that it will be my endeavor to call around me as assistants such men as I think will carry out the principles which you have said the country desires to be successful; economy, retrenchment, faithful collections of the revenue and payment of the public debt. If I should fail in my first choice, I shall not at any time hesitate to make a second, or even a third trial, with the concurrence of the Senate, who have the confirming power. I should just as soon remove one of my own appointees as the appointees of my predecessor; it would make no difference. There is one matter that I might possibly speak of here, and that is the selection of a cabinet.

I have always felt that it would be rather indelicate to announce or even to consult with the gentlemen whom I thought of inviting to positions in my Cabinet before the official declaration of the result of the election was made, although I presumed that there was no doubt about what the declaration would be. But after consideration I have come to the conclusion that there is not a man in the country who could be invited to a place in the Cabinet without the friends of some other gentleman making an effort to secure the position; not that there would be any objection to the party named, but that there would be others whom they had set their hearts upon having in the place. I can tell you that from the great number of requests which come to me in writing and otherwise for this particular person or that one, from different sets and delegations. If announced in advance efforts would be made to change my determination, and therefore I have come to the conclusion not to announce whom I am going to invite to seats in the Cabinet until I send in their names to the Senate for confirmation. If I say anything to them about it, it will certainly not be more than two or three days previous to sending in their names. I think it will to make a public declaration of this to the committee, so that my intention may be known."

At the conclusion of Gen. Grant's remarks Mr. Pruyn stepped forward and said:

"General: In the great principles which you have marked out for the conduct of your administration, you will have the cordial support of those with whom I am associated, ready to act with you."

Gen. Grant made no response to this, beyond bowing his thanks. The committee and most of the gentlemen present then shook hands with him and retired.

They afterwards waited upon Mr. Colfax at the Capitol, and were received in the Speaker's room. A similar notification was handed to him by Mr. Wilson, when he handed to the committee his response in writing, as follows:

"Gentlemen: Please convey to the two Houses of Congress my acceptance of the office to which I have been elected by the people of the United States, and assure them that I shall endeavor to prove worthy of this mark of confidence by fidelity to principle and duty."

This ended the ceremony.

## Fort Wayne, Ind.

*Conductor Corwin, of the Toledo and Wabash Railroad, Fatally Shot While in the Discharge of His Duty.*

FT. WAYNE, IND. Feb. 12, 1869.

Conductor Corwin, on the Toledo and Wabash Railroad, was bringing his train east last night, and while at Peru, Ind., discovered a man injured in one of the cars for the purpose of stealing his passage. After some trouble, Corwin got him off the train, when the man drew a pistol and fired at him, but missed. He fired again. This time the ball took effect near the heart. A brother of Conductor Corwin, who was working on the same train, attached the would-be assassin with his hand-lamp, but he escaped, and when a few yards off turned around and fired the three remaining shots at the brakeman, neither one hitting him. In his flight he dropped his hat and a small bundle, which may lead to his arrest. Neither brother recognized him. One man has been arrested as suspicion, but since discharged. No hopes are entertained of Conductor Corwin's surviving longer than a few hours.

## Pennsylvania Legislature.

**Another attempt at Retrenchment—Land Subsidies to Railroads—The Postage of the State—Local Legislation—The Greenback Contested Election Case.**

HARRISBURG, PA. Feb. 12, 1869.

SENATE.

LAND GRANTS TO RAILWAYS.

A bill instructing Congressmen against further grants of lands or bonds to railway corporations. Reported affirmatively.

ANOTHER ATTEMPT AT RETRENCHMENT.

Mr. Billingfelt, from the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform, reported a resolution that on and after the 15th and for the residue of this month, it shall be the duty of the Senate Postmaster to prepay postage by placing postage stamps on all documents and letters before delivery to the Harrisburg Postmaster, and the Speaker of the Senate shall draw a warrant on the State Treasurer in favor of the Senate Postmaster for five hundred dollars for the purchase of stamps; that at the end of the month the Senate Postmaster shall report the number of documents and letters sent and stamps used; that the Senate shall not incur any account for postage with the Harrisburg Postmaster till the end of the month. After some discussion, on the motion of Mr. Davis, postponed for the present.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. Lowry—Authorizing the Buffalo and Erie Railroad to mortgage property and franchises; supplement for Erie and Allegheny Railroad Company.

Mr. Graham—Enabling the school directors of McClure township, Allegheny, to borrow money.

Mr. Errett—Supplement for the Pennsylvania Institution for Deaf and Dumb.

PASSED FINALLY.

The bill from the House authorizing the Commissioners of Washington county to lease certain public grounds to Washington borough passed finally; also House bill authorizing Washington borough to borrow money for a new town hall.

THE PAY OF A DEFEATED CONTESTANT.

The bill from the House paying Whitham, ousted from his seat as a Representative from Philadelphia, one thousand dollars full salary for the session, was amended in the Senate Committee to four hundred, but the Senate to-day restored it to one thousand. Pending discussion adjourned till Tuesday afternoon.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House was occupied nearly the whole time discussing the resolution of Webb, of Bradford, to adjourn till Tuesday afternoon to allow the Greenbank Contested Election Committee to sit in Philadelphia, but after various fruitless amendments it was defeated.

CALCTUM GAS LIGHT.

Mr. Wilson, of Allegheny, introduced a joint resolution requiring the Auditor General and State Treasurer to examine the Petroleum calcium gas light, and if deemed practicable, to introduce the same into public buildings and grounds. Passed second reading.

Adjourned till Monday evening.

## The Fortieth Congress.

**THE FINANCIAL QUESTION.**

*The Currency Bill Discussed in the Senate—Speeches by Messrs. Morton, Williams, and Sherman—Debate on Butler's Resolution of censure in the House—It is Laid on the Table—The Internal Revenue Bill Discussed &c. &c.*

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12, 1869.

SENATE.

Mr. Ramsey introduced a bill to encourage telegraphic communication with Europe. Referred.

Mr. Abbott introduced a bill to aid in the construction of the Texas and Pacific Railroad. Referred.

Monday was set aside for the consideration of District of Columbia business.

Mr. Cragin, from the Committee on Territories, reported with amendments, and recomended the passage of the bill to provide for the better administration of justice in the territories of the United States.

Mr. Ramsey moved to take up the joint resolution declaratory of the act to establish an American line of mail steamships between this country and Europe. It gives the company another year to build their ships.

Mr. Hendricks opposed the taking up of the bill.

Mr. Whyte also opposed it, and said he would oppose the bill itself. There were already two lines of American steamships from Baltimore.

Mr. Nye asked him what flag those ships sailed under.

Mr. Whyte admitted they sailed under a foreign flag.

Mr. Thayer was in favor of taking up the bill. He liked at least the object of it, to take our mail carrying business from foreign vessels.

Mr. Sumner said his course in regard to the proposed line of American steamships would be determined by the degree in which it would cheapen ocean postage.

The motion was still under discussion at the expiration of the morning hour.

Mr. Sherman moved to resume the consideration of the currency bill.

On motion of Mr. Trumbull, Wednesday was set for the consideration of the bill to reorganize the judicial system of the United States.

Mr. Pomeroy, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported adversely a bill to extend the limits of certain Pacific Railroad land grants in Iowa and Minnesota. Also adversely on the bill amendatory to certain acts of Congress granting lands to the States of Iowa and Minnesota to aid in the construction of railroads.

Mr. Howard introduced a joint resolution authorizing the Northern Pacific Railroad Company to issue first mortgage bonds to the extent of $32,000 per mile on its main road and branch to Portland, Oregon.

Mr. Morton then addressed the Senate on the bill in relation to the public debt and currency.

Mr. Williams followed in advocacy of his amendment, providing that not more than $2,000,000 currency shall be converted in any one month. The Senator from Indiana (Morton) had attacked with equal vehemence the original bill and its defects, and the amendments designed to remedy those defects. That Senator seemed determined to oppose every proposition coming from any member of the Finance Committee, without regard to its merits. It was well known that he (Morton) had a pet theory upon the subject of finance, and he appeared to think it impossible that any one but himself could suggest anything valuable in relation to it unless the suggestion harmonized with his theory.

The Senator from Indiana had argued and attempted to show from the history of England that the most disastrous results must follow from any considerable contraction, but it was easy to demonstrate that his own plan for resumption of specie payments, if


## Medical.

DR. [illegible] CATARRH, ASTHMA,

Discharges of the Ear, Bronchitis, Affections of Voice, Consumption, and all diseases

Throat and Lungs.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

DR. LIGHTHILL

CATARRH.

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED A NEW STOCK OF GOODS OF THE

LATEST STYLES,

For Fall and Winter wear.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER.

In latest and most fashionable styles, and at short notice.

WILLIAM REICH,
Beaverwater, Pa.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

I undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally that he has just received a new stock of goods of the latest styles for Spring and Summer wear, which he offers at very moderat rates.

*GENTLEMENS FURNISHING GOODS,*

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Clothing made to order on the shortest notice. Thankful to the public for past favors, I hope by close attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.

DANIEL MILLER,
*BRIDGE ST., BRIDGEWATER, PA.*

NON EXPLOSIVE.

The New Light Petroleum Fluid

Gives twice the light of Carbon oil, and is safe under all circumstances.

Can Not be Exploded.

The undersigned are now manufacturing, and have for sale the New Petroleum Fluid, made by distillation, without the aid of compounds, which is greatly taking the place of Carbon Oil, in all places where introduced.

Agents wanted in every town. Send for circular. Address,

J. J. PALMER & CO.,
No. 6 HAND STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

SALT WORKS FOR SALE.

The Beaver Salt Manufacturing Company offer for sale their Salt Works, &c., located on Raccoon Creek, about one half mile from the Ohio River. The works are on the farm of Robert Potter, Esq. For further particulars, address, or call on,

S. B. FRENCH.
Jan. 20, 1869.)—tf. Beaver, Pa

Executor's Notice.—Letters testamentary upon the estate of Wm. McClinton, of South Beaver, tp., Beaver county, Pa., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against said estate will present them properly authenticated for payment. All persons indebted to sa'd estate will make payment to the undersigned.

N. McCLINTON, Executor.
Jan. 20, 1869

## Railroads.

RAILROADS.

PITTS., FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

On and after Dec. 21st, 1868, trains will leave Station daily, (Sundays excepted) as follows.—[Train leaving Chicago at 4.30, P. M. reaches Allegheny at 4.30, P. M. Train leaving Pittsburgh at 12.00 M., leaves daily.]

TRAINS GOING WEST.

| STATIONS. | EXP'S. | EXP'S. | EXP'S. | EXP'S |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pittsburgh | 645AM | 955AM | 230PM | 250AM |
| Rochester | 820 | 1105 | 340 | 400 |
| Salem | 1026 | 1217PM | 530 | 550 |
| Alliance | 1120 | 145 | 625 | 645 |
| Canton | 1230PM | 225 | 710 | 735 |
| Massillon | 1346 | 246 | 729 | 743 |
| Orrville | 1521 | 419 | 860 | 813 |
| Wooster | 1558 | 346 | 933 | 840 |
| Mansfield | 407 | 515 | 1010 | 1017 |
| Crestline | 445 | 545 | 1040 | 1050 |
| Ft. Wayne | 600AM | 000 | 1100 | 1105 |
| Bucyrus | 639 | 640 | 1125 | 1130 |
| Upper Sandusky | 735 | 721 | 1159 | 1201PM |
| Forest | 749 | 737 | 1220AM | 1220 |
| Lima | 902 | 918 | 130 | 132 |
| Van Wert | 1015 | 1033 | 235 | 230 |
| Fort Wayne | 1230PM | 1230AM | 330 | 405 |
| Columbia | 100 | 110 | 420 | 450 |
| Warsaw | 157 | 215 | 522 | 540 |
| Plymouth | 205 | 230 | 540 | 555 |
| Valparaiso | 258 | 310 | 630 | 606 |
| Chicago | 710 | 750 | 1015 | 955 |

TRAINS GOING EAST.

| STATIONS. | EXP'S. | EXP'S. | EXP'S. | EXP |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chicago | 930AM | 930PM | 450PM | 405AM |
| Valparaiso | 936 | 1110 | 637 | 857 |
| Plymouth | 1125 | 1245AM | 930 | 406 |
| Warsaw | 1211PM | 108 | 923 | 1014 |
| Columbia | 105 | 225 | 1005 | 1110 |
| Fort Wayne | 320 | 330 | 1055 | 1220PM |
| Van Wert | 501 | 458 | 1250AM | 140 |
| Lima | 608 | 536 | 309 | 270 |
| Forest | 810 | 650 | 205 | 440 |
| Upper Sandusky | 833 | 716 | 230 | 516 |
| Bucyrus | 903 | 801 | 815 | 558 |
| Crestline | 933 | 830 | 845 | 630 |
| Mansfield | 955 | 900 | 400 | 645AM |
| Wooster | 1051 | 1007 | 006 | 840 |
| Orrville | 915 | 1153 | 634 | 915 |
| Massillon | 946 | 1240PM | 707 | 955 |
| Canton | 1022 | 1230 | 736 | 1021 |
| Alliance | 1045 | 105 | 835 | 1130 |
| Salem | 1115 | 137 | 1256 | 1227 |
| Rochester | 1004M | 220 | 1040 | 225 |
| Pittsburgh | 200 | 435 | 1145 | 340 |

Youngstown, New Castle and Erie Express leaves Youngstown at 2:30 p. m; New Castle, 4:00 p.m; arrives at Pittsburgh, 8:00 p. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh 7:15 a. m; arr. at Youngstown, 10:45. N. Castle, 8:40 a. m;

Youngstown, New Castle and Pittsburgh Accommodation leaves Youngstown, 6:30 a. m; N'w Castle, 7:10 a. m; arrives at Allegheny, 10:20 a. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh, 4:40 p. m; arrives New Castle, 7 05 p. m; Youngstown, 7:30 p. m.

F. H. MEYERS, *General Ticket Agent.*

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

On and after Dec. 21st, 1868, trains will leave Stations daily (Sundays excepted) as follows.

GOING SOUTH.

| STATIONS. | MAIL. | EXP'S. | MAIL. | ACCOM |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cleveland | 830AM | 1810PM | ..... | 335PM |
| Euclid Street | 841 | 7231 | ..... | 346 |
| Hudson | 905 | 114 | ..... | 453 |
| Ravenna | 919 | 146 | ..... | 506 |
| Alliance | 1115 | 327 | ..... | 631 |
| Bayard | 1153 | 354 | ..... | ..... |
| Wellsville | 1250M | 415 | ..... | ..... |

GOING NORTH.

| STATIONS. | MAIL. | EXP'S. | ..... | ACCOM |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wellsville | 820AM | 415PM | ..... | ..... |
| Bayard | 1023 | 2020 | ..... | ..... |
| Alliance | 1115 | 259 | ..... | 610 |
| Ravenna | 1204PM | 434 | ..... | 800 |
| Hudson | 1230 | 703 | ..... | 945 |
| Euclid Street | 146 | 749 | ..... | 1024 |
| Cleveland | 200 | 800 | ..... | 1100 |

GOING EAST.

| STATIONS. | EXP'S | EXP'S. | MAIL. | ACCOM |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bellair | 600AM | 150PM | 1115AM | ..... |
| Bridgeport | 610 | 1000PM | 1125 | ..... |
| Steubenville | 733 | 306 | 1236PM | ..... |
| Wellsville | 933 | 440 | 150 | 700AM |
| Smith's Ferry | 902 | 503 | 312 | 720 |
| Beaver | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Rochester | 926 | 540 | 329 | 830 |
| Pittsburgh | 1108 | 646 | 505 | 940 |

GOING WEST.

| STATIONS. | MAIL. | EXP'S. | EXP'S. | ACCOM |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pittsburgh | 615AM | 220PM | 440PM | 235PM |
| Rochester | 725 | 310 | 535 | 615 |
| Beaver | ..... | 000 | 000 | 000 |
| Smith's Ferry | 812 | 345 | 630 | 535 |
| Wellsville | 945 | 520 | 730 | 655 |
| Steubenville | 948 | 530 | 813 | ..... |
| Bridgeport | 1055 | 640 | 917 | ..... |
| Bellair | 1108 | 650 | 930 | ..... |

TUSCARAWAS BRANCH.

| Leaves | Arrives. |
|---|---|
| No. 7 Philadelphia, 830 A. m. | Bayard, 955, a.m. |
| Bayard, 1215 p.m. | No. 7 Philadelphia, 350 p.m. |

F. H. MEYERS, General Ticket Agent.

## Miscellaneous.

NEW FAMILY GROCERY

AND

PROVISION STORE!

Rochester, Pa.

By COE & DARRAGH

WHERE MAY BE FOUND

Family Groceries and Provisions, Fish, Flour, Cheese, Butter, Lard, Bacon, Oil, Pure Cider Vinegar, Syrups, Molasses, Salt, Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Crackers, Tobacco, Cigars, Queensware, Willow-ware, Wooden-ware, and everything in their line, and they hope by strict attention to business, to merit a

LIBERAL SHARE OF THE PATRONAGE.

N.B.—All kinds of Country Produce taken at the market price.

COE & DARRAGH.

Rochester Oct. 1st, 1867—oct9'67:1-y

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED A NEW STOCK OF GOODS OF THE

LATEST STYLES,

For Fall and Winter wear.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER.

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Jan. 20, 1869

## Miscellaneous.

QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP

For doing a family washing in the best and cheapest manner. Guaranteed equal to any in the world. Has the strength of old rosin soap, with the mild and lathering qualities of genuine Castile. Try this splendid Soap. Sold by the Alden Chemical works, North Front Street, Philadelphia. [sept23

J. C. HAMMOND,

—DEALER IN—

Flour, Feed, and Grain,

ROCHESTER, (OR THE MILL.)

Flour at prices to suit all, in regard to RICE and QUALITY. Mill Feed, of all kinds.

CORN MEAL,
RYE FLOUR,
BUCKWHEAT FLOUR,
CORN AND OATS,

constantly on hand. Also, a cheap and convenient

Wooden Pump,

the cheapest in use. A quantity of the celebrated Alta Vela

GUANO OR PHOSPHATE

on hand, which will be sold cheap, in order to introduce it.

I buy for CASH, and sell for the same. Cash buyers will find it to their advantage to call.

*All Goods Delivered Free.*

Jan 20-'69 J. C. HAMMOND.

DR. H. S. HIBBARD, W. A. SMITH.

TRUTH IS STRANGER THAN FICTION.

It is a positive fact that

DR. H. S. HIBBARD & CO.

H. E. Anderson's Old Store

BEAVER, PA., have

Drugs and Groceries,

Which they sell as cheap as can be bought in Pittsburgh. They have on hand and are daily receiving

PURE DRUGS,
MEDICINES,
PERFUMERY,

Patent Medicines of all kinds. Legal Cap, Letter, and Note Paper. Pens, Pencils, Ink, Fancy and Domestic Soaps.

Pure Wines and Liquors,

for Medical purposes ONLY.

Burning Oils, and other articles usually kept in first-class Drug Stores.

The Doctor having had a practice of ten years, feels confident of his ability to give satisfaction in the prescription department, which is under his special charge. He charges nothing for advice and prescriptions.

Physicians Prescriptions Carefully Compounded at all Hours Day and Night.

We also have an apartment of

Sugar,
Coffee,
Tea,
Rice,
Canned Fruits,
Spices,

Flavoring Extracts, Jellies, Candies,

RAISINS, CHEESE, CRACKERS, &c.

Our goods have been bought low for cash, selected with great care, and will be sold at the very lowest prices. Give us a call and before purchasing elsewhere. Country produce taken in exchange for goods.

H. S. HIBBARD & CO.,
Jan. 6, 1869. Beaver, Pa.

Dr. Green's NEW PILL DOSE AT

S. J. Cross & Co's.

ROCHESTER, PA.

FULL AND COMPLETE STOCK OF

DRY GOODS

FLANNELS.

Plain Flannels, Barred Flannels,
Opera Flannels, Alpaccas,
Merinos, Delaines,
Ginghams, Prints,
Shawls, Hosiery,
Gloves,

BALMORAL SKIRTS,

CANTON FLANNEL.

MENS' AND BOYS' WEAR.

JEANS, CASSIMERES, DOESKINS, &c.

READY MADE SHIRTS AND DRAWERS.

HATS AND CAPS

NEWSTYLES AND CHEAP

Bootsand Shoes

A larger and better Stock than we have ever before kept. Mens' and Boys' Womens', Misses' and Childrens' Shoes and Gum shoes, just bought and

FOR SALE LOW.

ALSO

Our usual Stock of

HARDWARE AND NAILS

GLASS, QUEENSWARE,

Bacon, Oils,
Paints,
Grain, Putty,

*No. 124 Federal Street,*

—ARE—

SELLING GOODS AT COST,

TO QUIT BUSINESS.

This is a Bona Fide Sale.

Jan 27, 1869.

JOSEPH HORNE & CO.,

—DEAL IN—

Notions,
Trimmings,
Embroideries,
Handkerchiefs,
*Linen Goods, Laces,*
GLOVES, HOSIERY.
Underwear, Furnishing Goods,
Silks, Ribbons, Straw and Millinery Goods, Paper Collars and Cuffs,
Fancy Goods.

Merchants will find our assortment

UNEQUALLED

West of the mountains, and a superior one to "Stock up" from, all departments being kept Complete, and PRICES AS LOW as Eastern Jobbing Houses.

*Orders and a Call Solicited*

Nos 77 & 79 Market Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Jan 27, 1869.

P. JEUNET,

Watch Maker and Jeweler,

Third street, Beaver, Pa. (In room adjoining J. C. Wilson's office.) Gold watches and chronometers repaired and warranted. Engraving done to order. The patronage of the public is solicited, and satisfaction guaranteed. Give us a trial.

apr17'68-tf.

Hardware, &c.

New Firm, New Goods.

Speyerer & Sons,

SUCCESSORS TO

GEO. C. SPEYERER

Having returned from the East with a large stock of Goods, bought at LOWEST CASH PRICES, offer to the public, at their OLD STAND

CORNER OF WATER AND JAMES STS. EXT

ROCHESTER, PENN'A.

GENERAL DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS,

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,

HARDWARE, IRON,

NAILS, CARPENTER TOOLS

ROPE, OCUM & PACKING YARN, WHITE LEAD and PAINTS dry and in Oil, & Putty

Queensware and Willow Ware,

FLOUR, FLOUR,

Still having the Sole Agency of that CELEBRATED CANTON CITY FLOUR, for Rochester and vicinity. We can sell dealers in Pittsburgh rates, saving freight.

FEED, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

ALSO AGENCY FOR

Buffalo Scale Company,

We offer Scales at MANUFACTURERS PRICE

ALSO AGENTS FOR

Eureka Bone Sulphate of Lime and

PLASTER PARIS FOR LANDS,

White and Water Lime at Wholesale Rates.

BEAVER SALT COMPANY'S SALT.

Always on hand. We always buy for Cash and sell CHEAP. Call and examine our Goods and be convinced.

RETAIL GOODS DELIVERED FREE OF CHARGE.

dec18.

TINWARE.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

Tin, Copper & Sheet Iron Ware

# The Beaver Argus.

Beaver, February 17, 1869.


**State of the Thermometer** for the week ending the 13th of February, 1869.

| | 7 A. M. | 2 P. M. | 9 P. M. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Feb. 7, | 28 deg. | 38 deg. | 28 deg |
| " 8, | 32 deg. | 50 deg. | 33 deg |
| " 9, | 38 deg. | 46 deg. | 39 deg |
| " 10, | 35 deg. | 46 deg. | 37 deg |
| " 11, | 40 deg. | 47 deg. | 38 deg |
| " 12, | 29 deg. | 44 deg. | 41 deg |
| " 13, | 37 deg. | 57 deg. | 47 deg |

R. T. TAYLOR.

The attention of the public is directed to the following New Advertisements that which appear for the first time in the Argus to-day:

Fallston Foundry—John Thornlley.
Ordinances—Bor. Beaver Falls.
Register's Notice—D. Singleton, Register.
Drugs—Wm. Buechling.
Farm for Sale—Peter Reisinger.
Farm for Sale—Wm. Smith.
For Sale or Rent—Wm. F. Clarke.
Notice in Partition to the heirs of Sylvester Dunham, dec'd.
Special Notices—A S Harvey.

**Subscriptions to the Beaver Argus.**—The following named persons have paid the sums set opposite to their names on subscription to the Beaver Argus, since the date of our last issue:

| | |
|---|---|
| Henry Dillon, Beaver, | 2 50 |
| J H Trimble & Co, Hookstown, | 2 00 |
| J B Snead, Freedom, | 4 00 |
| Dan'l Gibson, Brighton tp, | 1 00 |
| Marmaduke Wilson, Beaver, | 2 00 |
| J R Blackmore, Beaver, | 1 00 |
| Geo Barclay, Brighton tp, | 2 00 |
| Jas Thomas, Sewickley, | 2 00 |
| Jas Smart, E Palestine, | 2 00 |
| Joseph Strock, Beaver, | 3 00 |
| J S Darragh, Rochester, | 2 00 |
| L Brehm, Rochester, | 2 00 |
| C Erhmann, Baden, | 2 00 |

We learn that this week closes the first half of the winter session at Prof. Taylor's Seminary, and that pupils can advantageously enter at that time.

CARBON OIL of the best quality, warranted non-explosive, for sale by A. S. Harvey, Bridgewater.

**For Sale!**—Any body wishing to purchase (at a moderate price) A FINE GUITAR, entirely new, and in good condition, may obtain it by calling at the ARGUS office.

A PRIME lot of Layer Raisins, Currants, Seedless Raisins, Turkey Prunes, Dried Apples, just received and for sale by A. S. Harvey, Bridgewater.

**Personal.**—J. W. Durbin, Esq., the editor of the New Castle *Courant* was in town on last Saturday. He looks hearty (his avoirdupois is about 300) and his *Courant* appears to be a paying institution, as he was just retiring from an eastern trip whither he had gone to purchase an immense lot of new material for his paper. Success attend him.

WHEN you want a barrel of choice Family Flour from selected winter wheat, go to A. S. Harvey's Store, Bridgewater, Pa.

**The Great Eagle.**—Mr. Jacob Crissman, of Stark county, had the good fortune, if it may be regarded as such, to shoot a large grey eagle. The wings when spread out measured seven feet and four inches from tip to tip.—The claws are as large as a man's hand, and were formidable weapons when the bird was alive; sufficiently strong to gobble up a sheep or even a small calf. *Massillon Independent.*

REMEMBER that satisfaction is warranted to everybody, who uses Whittlesey's Dyspepsia Cure, in all cases of Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation, &c. All druggists are instructed to comply with this guarantee.

**An Extensive Vineyard Sold.**—We learn that the extensive vineyard in Industry township, this county, belonging to Messrs. Miersch and Roedel, was sold a few days ago to Col. Snodgrass, of McClure township, Allegheny county. The farm, stock, &c., brought $20,000. About 17,000 bearing vines on the premises. The farm contained 145 acres.

LET it be always remembered that "Barrett's Vegetable Hair Restorative" is not a dye; that it does not color the scalp; but by its remarkable life-giving properties restores the hair to its original lustre and beauty.—*Detroit Tribune.*

**Persons** desiring to buy farms in Beaver county should give some heed to a couple offered for sale in this week's ARGUS. Mr Reisenger offers one for sale in Brighton tp., and Mr. Smith, of Chippewa tp., will dispose of another in that township, at public sale on the 17th day of March.

**Strange Retribution.**—A man living near New Castine, Darke county, O., butchered a couple of hogs a few days since, with the aid of a colored man in the neighborhood, and left them out over night, as had been his custom, to cool. In the morning one of them was missing. Suspecting his sable help, he procured a constable and started for his abode. In passing through the woods, they came to a fence, when a strange sight met their gaze. On one side of the fence hung the hog, on the other the negro, his head being caught in the gambrel fastened to the hind end of the hog, his neck broken, and of course dead. It was a quick and strange retribution.

More economical, remarkable certainty of prompt action, in fact every good quality is guaranteed for Mrs. S. A. Allen's Improved (new style) Hair Restorer or Dressing (in one bottle.) Every druggist sells it. Price one dollar.

**County Indebtedness.**—We have the authority of the County Commissioners for the statement that the entire funded debt of Washington county, on the first of January last, was $147,000, consisting of bonds issued to the Hempfield Railroad Company, (which mature on the 15th of May, 1877,) with six per cent. interest, payable semi-annually.—In addition to this, there is probably about $4,000 of accrued interest on the bonds, the coupons for which have not been presented to the county for payment.—*Review and Examiner.*

**A Story with a Moral.**—When trade grew slack, and notes fell due, the merchant's face grew long and blue; his dreams were troubled through the night with sheriff's bailiff's all in sight. At last his wife unto him said, "Rise up at once, get out of bed, and get your paper, ink and pen, and say these words unto all men: "My goods I wish to sell to you, and to your wives and daughters, too, my prices are so very low, that each will buy before they go." He did as his good wife advised, and straightway went and advertised. Crowds came and bought of all he had; his notes were paid, his dreams were glad, and he will tell you to this day, how well did printer's ink repay. He told us with a knowing wink how he was saved by printer's ink.

**After the Delinquents.**—The Alliance *Monitor* is after its delinquent subscribers. In its last issue it contains immediately below its "roll of honor" the names of sixteen persons who have not paid the printer as they "were morally bound to do." The sum owed by each is set opposite to the name and the paper discontinued. We have no sympathy for them. The man or woman who will take a paper from year to year without paying for it, and then move away, necessitating the return of the paper by the postmaster to the printer, deserves to be published and held up to public scorn.

**Rubbs Printing Again.**—The *Radical* frequently whistles to keep its courage up. A few stubborn truths will serve to make this apparent. In its issue of January 15th its editor says:

The *Radical* now circulates extensively in every part of Beaver county. It has no press, Post Office, and in every way, the largest bona fide circulation of any Democratic Advertisers who make use of our columns will find it a good paying investment.

Now, when the *Radical* made this statement, it simply told an untruth, for it did not then, and does not now, go to but few more than two-thirds of the Post Offices of Beaver county. Not a single copy of that paper was then or is yet taken at Wall Rose, Poe, Brush Creek, Georgetown, Kendall, Harshaville, Service, McCleary, New Scottsville and New Sheffield. The editor of the *Radical* did not make the above announcement through a lack of information, for in the same paper from which we clip this extract we also find a list of all the Post Offices in this county, together with the Postmasters' names. How the *Radical* circulates extensively in every part of Beaver county may be inferred from the fact that in the eight election districts on the south side of the river but NINETEEN copies are even at this late date taken. For bookkeeping to the editor "it goes to every Post Office, and circulates extensively in every part of Beaver county!" Besides, this is a new feature in Republican journalism. Republicans let us forgot that the man who treats his word thus lightly ever represented us in the State Legislature.

But let us proceed further! In the issue of the *Radical* of Feb. 5th, we find this statement:

The *Radical* has now a larger list of subscribers in the borough of Beaver than any paper ever published in the county, and more in the surrounding boroughs than any paper now published in the county.

We took issue with the editor of the *Radical* on both of these propositions, and invited him to meet us at Esq. J. C. Wilson's office, on last Wednesday evening, to compare subscription books. Mr. Quay, ascertaining that he had "put his foot in it," kept away himself, but sent a little boy up to the office with a long string of written silly questions for us to answer which had no connection at all with the matter. Of course we declined talking to or having anything to do with the child, and that is just what Mr. Q. supposed, and what he desired. But the brilliant strategy in that instance will avail him but little. We have shown him unworthy of belief as to the general circulation of his paper in this county, and our purpose now is to show that he has stated what is not true in regard to the number of his subscribers in the particular localities he has designated, to wit: "Beaver and the surrounding boroughs." We will do more. We will show exactly what the circulation of his paper and our own is, not only in Beaver and the surrounding boroughs, but in the whole county, so far as the *Radical* can run, in a parallel column with the ARGUS. For this purpose we have prepared the following carefully compiled lists. It will be noticed that we stop with our list at Post Offices in the county where the *Radical* is not a competitor:

| | ARGUS. | RADICAL. |
|---|---|---|
| Beaver | 209 | 108 |
| Roohester | 70 | 40 |
| Bridgewater | 50 | 24 |
| New Brighton | 105 | 45 |
| Beaver Falls | 23 | 22 |
| Fallston | 27 | 5 |
| Phillipsburg bor | 12 | 6 |
| Freedom | 20 | 15 |
| Baden | 29 | 4 |
| Darlington | 45 | 21 |
| New Galilee | 11 | 0 |
| Enon Valley | 9 | 4 |
| N. Sewickley | 9 | 0 |
| Elders Mills | 6 | 1 |
| Homewood | 10 | 5 |
| Black Hawk | 28 | 6 |
| Frankfort | 12 | 1 |
| Holt | 13 | 1 |
| Green Garden | 8 | 1 |
| Knob | 10 | 1 |
| Economy | 4 | 4 |
| Industry | 45 | 11 |
| Smiths Ferry | 18 | 14 |
| Hookstown | 25 | 9 |
| Ohioville | 11 | 3 |
| Seventy Six | 10 | 3 |
| | 825 | 423 |

From this it will be seen that the ARGUS not only leads the *Radical* 41 in Beaver, but that it more than *doubles* its circulation in the eight surrounding boroughs. Considering the fact that the *Radical's* canvassers went to every house in these boroughs, and hung to every person until they would agree to take it for three, six, nine or twelve months, "and pay when they pleased," we are amazed at its lean subscription list, in these places.

Be it remembered now that the *Radical* is not taken at Wall Rose, Poe, Brush Creek, Georgetown, Kendall, Harshaville, Service, McCleary, New Scottsville or New Sheffield, while we send packages, and some quite large, too, to all those offices, save Wall Rose. In addition, we send good sized packages of the ARGUS to Beaver county subscribers at Zelienople, East Palestine, Shoustown, Barclay's and Kennedy's Mill. While, therefore, the ARGUS can show a circulation of about one thousand copies in *Beaver county*, the *Radical*, after all its canvassing and "hollering," has but four hundred and twenty-three to exhibit.

We have taken no pains to learn how the circulation of the two papers would compare beyond the limits of the county, but we conscientiously believe we have more *actual* subscribers away from home than the *Radical* has. If we worked off *two hundred* papers each week for our exchanges, as the *Radical* does, and sent as many papers away free, as it is reported to do, we have no doubt but that the ARGUS could claim also that it had a circulation in nearly every county in the State.

The truth is, the *Radical* has been a failure, from its inception to the present time. All business men see this, and no one feels it more keenly than Mr. Quay himself, and why he should sacrifice his reputation for truth in order to bolster up a concern which all shrewd men see must sooner or later go down, is one of our greatest wonders.

**Exhibition.**—An exhibition will be given at the Court House, on Thursday, Feb. 18, by the scholars of the Beaver Union Schools, commencing at 6½ p. m. As some expense will necessarily be incurred in getting everything in readiness we will charge an admittance fee of ten cents of all except scholars of the school, merely for the purpose of raising actual outlay, and not for the purpose of making money. We think it may venture to promise a good entertainment and invite all to attend.

**Business Changes.**—We learned a few days ago that the firm of J. H. Trimble & Co., of Hookstown, had disposed of their stock of goods to J. H. Trimble & Bro., recently of Ohio. The senior member of the retiring firm, J. H. Trimble, Esq., is personally known to us as an active, capable and straightforward man, and it is the hope of him and the mercantile business that he has a lasting one to him while engaged in it.

Of the new firm we know but little, but that little is favorable. The Messrs. Hodgens are represented to be reliable gentlemen, full of energy, and have what is thorough knowledge of the business they have just engaged in. They purpose filling their room with a fine assortment of goods, which they will sell at moderate profits. Our friends at Hookstown and vicinity should give the "new comers" a fair trial before purchasing elsewhere.

**Crowded Out.**—The communication of "Dion" is unavoidably crowded out this week on account of the heavy draught on our advertising columns. It will appear in our next.

**Beaver M. E. Church.**—The revival meeting is still progressing here with increased interest, eighty or more have professed conversion and connected themselves with the church since its opening.

**Female Printers.**—Nearly five years ago the printers employed in the *Enterprise* office enlisted and went to the war, leaving Miss Amelia and Miss Fanny Decker, relatives of the editor, volunteered to go into the office and run the machine to save the paper from the inevitable alternative of suspending publication. The former giving up the school she was teaching for that purpose, and the time they did not even "know the ropes," and there was no one from whom they could obtain instruction. Incredible as it may seem to those accustomed to the intricacies of the "art preservative," they succeeded in getting out the paper the week following, and not an issue has been missed since. During all these years they have remained in the office unaided and alone; have set all the type, corrected proof, made up the forms, put the paper to press, and worked it off, mailed it, cast rollers, and turned out job work that we will be content to keep as specimens of what we can do. If this be not a sermon in support of woman's fitness for the practical affairs of life, we never have heard of one.—*Lawrence (Wis.) Enterprise.*

**Important.**—The following named persons, late officers in Pennsylvania Volunteer Regiments (or their nearest relatives or legal representatives), will learn something to their advantage by calling upon or addressing J. B. Spiese, attorney at law, No. 500 Market street, Harrisburg, Pa. Those writing will please give their full address and enclose stamp for reply:"

(Here follows a list of the persons whom Mr. Spiese desires to see.)

We copy the above advertisement from the Waynesburg *Republican* of last week. The *Republican*, in dealing with this man Speise, must be on the look out. He got us to insert his "important" advertisement some time ago, promising to pay us on receipt of bill. This was several months ago, and in the meantime we have forwarded the charge several times, but it has always failed to elicit a response from him. Now, Mr. Spiese, let us hear from you and you will possibly learn something to your own advantage.

**Hon. H. Carpenter,** Senator-elect, delivered a brilliant and powerful oration in favor of total abstinence from intoxicating drinks, at Music Hall, Milwaukee, Wis., on the evening of the 4th inst., taking for his text the following words: "Wherefore if meat make my brother to offend, I will eat no flesh while the world standeth, lest I make my brother to offend." Mr. Blossom, the speaker who followed Mr. Carpenter, among other good things, said that he had never really appreciated the merits of cold water until about one month ago. There had been a great Secretorial canvass, and it had been conducted, both on the part of the candidates and of the most active supporters, on the old distinction principle; and he (the speaker) thought that if cold water could secure the election to the United States Senate of so great and good a man as he who had first addressed them, it must be a very good thing indeed.

**Stealing Honest Men's Names to Make the Devil In.**—A singular and most effective revenge is that enjoyed by the desperado who broke through the glass window at the Park Bank, afternoonday the other day, and attempted to make off with a handful of money.—He gave his name as Francis E. Pinto, when arrested, and under that name was tried, sentenced, and locked up in the State Prison for five years. Now it happens that this name, which is quite a singular one, belongs to an honored officer in the United States army (his service dating back to Chapultepec, and extending down through the war for the Union), Gen. Francis E. Pinto. Gen. Pinto, on finding himself figuring in the criminal news of the day, visited the Park bank robber at the Tombs, and identifies in him a desperate character who had been in his command in the army, and whom he had once placarded and disgraced as a thief. The scoundrel had succeeded in avenging himself on the General by having the name of the latter affixed above that of the perpetrator of an audacious bank robbery. When the thief has been stripped of this alias, it was found that he had disgraced still another honest name, that of Anthony Martin, a citizen of Brooklyn, this being the name under which he had enlisted.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

**Raid on an Alleged Disorderly House.**—For some time past complaints have been made at the Mayor's office against the Continental saloon on Plum alley, in the rear of the Mansion House, and yesterday Daniel McMullen made an information charging Edward McCafferty, proprietor of the saloon and others with maintaing a disorderly house. Last night, about half past eleven o'clock, forty police headed by Chief Butler, made a raid on the saloon and captured twenty-six males and four females. The entire party was taken to the lock-up. There the females gave their names as Kate Haney, Olive Hall, Mary Murphy and Mary White. The names given by the males were generally of the Smith, Brown and Jones order. The party was placed in the lock-up and filled all the cells to overflowing. Subsequently eighteen of the men left ten dollars each for their appearance at the hearing this morning. The proprietor was also required to give bail for a hearing.—*Pitts. Com., Feb. 13.*

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### Diversities in Human Character and Conduct.

To the inquiring mind no study is more interesting and instructive than to trace out those great dissimilarities in character and condition which distinguish men from each other, and to analyze the principles in which these diversities have their origin.

To see one individual rising triumphant over the most adverse fortunes, and pushing forward with unwavering zeal to accomplish his purpose, and another yielding in despair under the most trivial circumstances; to see one enduring without a murmur the bitterest blasts of adversity, and another repining even in the midst of prosperity; to see one traversing the path of life with assiduous steps, and another burying his talent in the earth and himself in the hovel of sloth and indolence; to see one aspiring to the highest pinnacle of intelligence and renown, and another suffering without remorse the bitter reproach of ignorance and infamy; to see one bestowing with a liberal hand, and another hoarding with miserly care; to see one leading a life of purity and moral integrity, and another plunging headlong into the blackest abyss of pollution and folly, presents a subject which is worthy of attention.

Those differences may be attributed both to Nature and Education. The comparative influence which each of these exercises in determining the characters and controlling the conduct of men, though affording grounds for controversy, is of matter of small practical importance, since they are so closely allied that one would be powerless without the aid of the other, and since the line of their union or separation is so indefinitely drawn. A forcible illustration of this is afforded in the fact that the most gifted by nature would remain in obscurity and inactivity if not subject to the discipline necessary to bring their powers into action, and on the other hand, if not placed in circumstances suited to its growth, while on the other hand it is easy to see how futile must be the attempt to infuse life and vigor into one destitute of the necessary natural endowments.

Their true relation, then, seems to be comprehended in this: Nature furnishes the material upon which Education is to be employed. Nature is the sunshine and Education the light and warmth which develops it into its beautifully proportioned, in the mysterious process of growth. Nature is the vine and education the hand that trains it and directs its tendrils. Nature is the quarry from which Education selects the stones which are to enter into the structure of human character.

The mind of man is the grand source of all mental and moral action. This truth the Roman seems to have appreciated when he declared that this leader and ruler of mortal life is the mind.

It is the fountain from which flow the pure and healthful streams of intelligence and morality, or else it is the stagnant pool which contains the black and turbid waters of ignorance and folly. It is the medium from which is reflected the likeness of a pure and uncorrupted life or the image of pollution and vice.

The mental qualities being susceptible of cultivation, correction, and almost of entire change, the office which education has to perform is of the most important character.

The infant mind is the unprinted page upon which is to be inscribed the lineaments of the man's future character.

It is the unwritten tablet upon which are to be traced the traits of disposition which are to be its distinguishing features. Like the surface of the fluid it readily receives impressions, but unlike this, it retains them after the body that made them is removed. The traveler, as he stands upon the sandy beach, writes there his name only to see the next wave rudely wash it out forever. Novso with him who writes upon the mind. The impressions there made remain legible though the waves beat ever so wildly. It is related of a certain architect, that being employed to build a magnificent temple, he was directed to put thereon in solid stone the name of the prince who employed him. But instead of doing this, he cut his own name in the stone and covering it with a kind of clay which, when dry, resembled the stone itself, wrote thereon the prince's name. This covering being effaced by time, left the name of the architect for coming generations to read. Thus the impressions made upon the mind, though they may be for a time obscured, will at some period appear in their original clearness and strength.

The tiny acorn contains the organs which are to produce the future oak. If placed in situations favorable to its growth, it germinates and expands into the monarch of the forest; but if blown upon the bare rock where the gentle rains of heaven fall not upon it, it will wither and decay. So the mind, if properly trained and protected, will continue to expand and increase in vigor, but if deprived of the light of learning and the enlivening dews of moral discipline, it will grow up distorted and lifeless.

J. J. R.

Rochester, Pa., Feb. 6, 1869.

*"Dux atque imperator vitæ mortalium animus est."—Sallust.*

EDITOR ARGUS:—At a meeting of Enola Lodge No. 163, I. O. of G. T., on Friday eve, Feb. 5th, 1869, Lodge Deputy, A. Woodruff, assisted by T. H. Douglas and Will Evans, installed the following persons to fill the various offices of the Lodge for the ensuing term:

W C T, Tillie C Darragh.
W V T, Jeanie Ecoff.
W Sec, Ollis J Campbell.
W Treas, David Woodruff.
W I G, Annie Brown.
W O G, Jacob Brown.
W F S, Harvey Brown.
W C, Lizzie Brown.
W M, Wm Brown.
W D M, Jennie Kronk.
W R H S, H B Beisel.
W I H Supt, N D Howe.

This Lodge meets every Friday eve at the School Hall on Market street, Bridgewater. All members of the order and especially strangers are invited to meet with us. W.

### Inauguration of Grant.

NEW BRIGHTON, PA., Feb. 15, 1868.

COMRADES:—The National Soldiers' and Sailors' Executive Committee at Washington City have made arrangements with the Penna. Central, Northern Central, and Baltimore and Ohio Railway Companies to carry such Soldiers and Sailors as wish to witness the inauguration of Gen. Grant, on March 4th, at reduced rates.

The fare from Pittsburgh to Baltimore and back is only $13.50—making only $0.75 each way. Excursion tickets from Baltimore to Washington, good for three days, are $2, thus making the entire fare from Pittsburgh to Washington *and back* only $15.50.

The Committee at Washington will, upon application by letter, provide quarters for all who desire them to do so. The Committee wish to be notified of the *number* of persons in each party, the *kind* of quarters they desire, and the *time* they will probably arrive in Washington.

I shall take pleasure in giving any information I possess to any who desire it.

G. L. EBERHART,
Chairman Soldiers' and Sailors' Co. Com.

A NEW PEN.—Mr. *B.* Mulheim, of Bridgewator, is the sole agent for this county, of Levy's celebrated Nickel Platina Double Pointed Pen. This pen was patented Jan. 21, 1868, and is double pointed—one of the points being flat and the other stiff. We have tried them and find them to be a first rate article. There are near three hundred points in a box, and sell at $1 75. Try them.

### Emeute In A Cuban Theatre.

*A Beautiful Young Cuban Lady Killed—The Assassin Shot by an American.*

(Correspondence of the New Orleans Times.)

Havana, Cuba, Jan. 23, 1869.

A most brutal and cowardly assassination of a young Cuban girl occurred last night at the theatre, while the Cuban revolutionary war being sung, and the Spanish authorities here are endeavoring to remove the damnable stain of the transaction by circulating various mild accounts of it, one of which I have just heard, is that the fighting first commenced outside of the theatre. I was present, and so were several other Americans, and I must say that I never saw anything so mean and cowardly before in my life. The facts are these: A very handsome young lady, the daughter of Aldama, one of the wealthiest and most noble of all Cubans, were upon her left breast the American flag, with the inscription "Long live the Republic of Cuba" upon it. When that stirring song was being sung the whole audience rose and cheered this young lady, and as she rose to acknowledge the salute—all eyes were now bent upon her—a low, sneak, cowardly Spaniard shot her with a revolver, killing her instantly. Two American gentlemen occupied the box adjoining Señorita Aldama, whose names I do not know; but one of these, seeing the pistol pointed at the young lady's breast, drew his revolver, and, a second after the Spaniard had fired, blew the top of the head off the cowardly assassin. Instantly the whole theatre was the scene of the greatest confusion. Spaniards, who had come to the theatre unarmed, but who had evidently come for the purpose, took out pistols and commenced firing upon the unarmed, innocent men and women. The Spanish troops were dragging this morning that they had killed two hundred persons. Last night pretty sure there were at least half that number killed and wounded. Intense excitement has prevailed all day and business is almost suspended. Proclamations by the Captain General, ordering the citizens to keep at home, are posted up, at the same time saying that the leaders have been arrested, which is not so; but on the other hand they have arrested some ten or twelve Cubans who were the innocent occupants of the theatre, and not one Spaniard has been arrested. The Liberals are forming a camp and fortifying in the southwest part of the city, so it is rumored, and hundreds of Spanish troops are hurrying hither and thither through the streets. It seems that they have already had a fight, as about fifty Spanish soldiers have just passed my window bearing upon their shoulders the corpse of a man whose body is literally riddled with bullets. I have been down and attempted to learn the particulars, but dislike to learn anything such that "he who learns a traitor." The excitement is coming up, and I shall not be surprised to find martial law proclaimed before night. Will write more by next steamer. In haste.

TEXAN.

(Correspondence Cincinnati Commercial.)

### Beau Platt Goes calling in Washington.

Socially it is the etiquette of Washington, as soon as you arrive, to empty your trunk, and hire a hack to drive around and call on people. It is not necessary to know them, for to be known. If you have a paper collar and a pair of kids, the official people are glad to see you. They advertise to this effect in the Circulars and Intelligencer. True, these notices, like the coffin-maker's "please spring the bell." immortalized by Coleman, implies something more than a compliance with the request. When the morning journal says "Mrs. B. will be pleased to see her friends on Wednesdays, between the hours of 12 and 4 P. M." it does not mean that everybody friendly to Mrs. B. in the abstract shall rush in, shake her hand and drink her punch and coffee. It really means one known to fame, or known to Mrs. B. Now, were my learned friend David Quinn, or the deep read Mr. Myers, to arrive in Washington, it would be expected they would hack themselves and call on the female officials.

But if you have any doubt as to your social status in this respect, call upon your immediate Representative in the House, and say that you want to be "presented to all the officials' wives in Washington, and such other ladies as your immediate Representative may think of. If you order your Representative to turn somersaults or to stand on his head, "he's got to do it"—or die trying.

My friend Scutim tells me all this. Scutim is a weekly young man whose ambition is immense. He seeks to be considered a fast man about town. People are to believe that Scutim has no principles to speak of, is a cold unfeeling wretch, dead to every well who has seen great depth of social wickedness; in now all *blase*. The fact is, Scutim is not a fast man about town. It is all make believe. He hasn't the constitution for that sort of thing. One glass of whiskey will upset him in a minute. His man tells me privately, that Scutim reads a chapter in the Bible, and says his prayers every night. Scutim would be filled with shame and confusion were that to get out on him.

To see my friend in his tight pantaloons, bob-tailed coat, high-heeled boots that look as if a horse could trot under them, head and tail up, his ping hat set gracefully upon his blonde head, with whiskers *a la Anglais*, and little stick under his arm—to see him in this finery going along Pennsylvania Avenue, is to realize how a man appears when he reaches the last stages of modern civilization and English imbecility.

This friend of mine procured a hack—a resplendent hack—a hack that looked as if we owned a dozen like it, all private carriages—and drove around among the official people, and some others Scutim had a right to introduce us to. I was glad to have this glass of fashion and mold of form with me, for I proposed to profit by his criticisms, and transmit to your lady readers the precise get-up of the ladies receiving.

"We will first go to Mr. Randall's," cried Scutim. "By Jove, you will see a lady—yes, sir, a lady—perfect in dress, beautiful in person, and fascinating in manner."

And so my friend continued, for quantity, until we drew up in front of the handsome residence. We found Scutim had not exaggerated. The fair woman is all that he described her, and something more. And he wrote down for me that she wore a "pearl colored satin dress, long train, trimmed with point lace." And that Miss Upton, who assisted in the reception, had a frock of "pink silk, trimmed with point lace."

This description is as dry and uninteresting as the technicalities of botany in describing a rose. The easy grace with which this lady received and entertained beggars description. I find her photograph on my mind to-day as the *beau-ideal* of an American woman.

From the Postmaster General's we drove to Mr. Secretary Browning's, and found the handsome house crowded and "the air redolent of Illinois and Kentucky," if you know what that means—I am sure I don't. Scutim said so, and added that "Mrs. Browning had on brocade silk severe in its absence of trimming;" that Miss Browning wore a black silk, low in the neck, and trimmed with folds of green satin. I found a Miss O'Bannon, of Covington, Kentucky, very charming, and she had good clothes I'll be affidavited, but I forgot to ask Scutim what they were.

We found the feminine part of the treasury doing the polite, assisted by the Misses Bailey—daughters of Admiral Bailey—and wearing, Mrs. McCullough I mean, "a green moire antique, trimmed with folds of white satin, and set off by jewelry of amethyst and pearl."

I was struck with the interior of the residence of General Schofield, Secretary of War. It presented unusually so, evidences of refinement and good taste—I have lost Scutim's dress notes, and can't tell for the life of me what the lady had on. It was something exceedingly nice, I'll be bound—but it has gone glimmering.

We finished our official calls at the Vice President's elect—Mr. Speaker Colfax, and my notes tell me that "Mrs. C. wore a handsome green silk, high in the neck, and trimmed with white satin fringe, while Mrs. Matthews wore a wine-colored (don't see how Skiler could permit that) and Miss Carrie a pink and white silk.

The great majority of these callers were ladies, gotten up regardless of expense or appearance. It was a continuous stream of rustling silk.

No one remained over five minutes, and ninety-nine out of the hundred made some remarks about the weather. The poor ladi s receiving had to stand four weary hours, and hear the weather complimented. Is it not possible for the ingenious American mind to invent some other phrase for conversation than this everlasting one of the weather? And one can't vary it. I said to a lady, "We have a first-class article of sunshine to-day," and Scutim reproached me. He said it was believed in society as in religion—all dull things are considered good.

From the mass of cards left, the fair hostess selects a certain number to invite to her evening receptions, when there is more wine and less talk about the weather. And this is all an administration does for society in Washington.

## THE PUBLIC DEBT.

**Official Statement for February 1—The Total Debt $2,484,693 less cash.**

WASHINGTON, February 6.—The following is the statement of the public debt on the first of February:

DEBT BEARING COIN INTEREST.

| | |
|---|---|
| Five per cent. bonds | $ 221,490,200 00 |
| Six per cent. bonds | 1,881,288,677 00 |
| Six per ct. 5-20 bonds | 1,005,583,350 00 |
| Total | $2,107,850,050 00 |

DEBT BEARING CURRENCY INTEREST

| | |
|---|---|
| Certificates at 3 per ct. | $ 57,410,000 00 |
| Navy pension fund at 6 per cent. | 15,000,000 00 |
| Total | $ 71,410,000 00 |

MATURED DEBT NOT PRESENTED FOR PAYMENT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Three year 7-30 notes due Aug. 15, '67, & June & July, 1868, | $ 1,977,150 00 |
| Comp'd interest notes matured June 15, July 15, Aug. 15, Oct. 15, Sept. 15, '67; May 15, Aug. 1, Sept. 1 & Oct. 1 & 15, '68, | 3,509,170 00 |
| Bonds Texas indemnity | 250,000 00 |
| Treasury notes, acts of July 17, '61, & prior thereto | 148,411 64 |
| Bonds April 15, 1842, Jan. 28, '47, & March 31, 1848, | 278,400 00 |
| Treas. notes Mar. 3, '63 | 445,492 00 |
| Temporary loan | 193,313 00 |
| Certificates of indebtedness | 13,000 00 |
| Total | $ 6,911,946 64 |

DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.

| | |
|---|---|
| United States Notes | $356,021,073 00 |
| Fractional Currency | 25,511,127 54 |
| Gold Certificates of Deposit | 22,659,520 00 |
| Total | $424,191,720 54 |
| Grand total | $2,610,362,707 18 |

6 per cent. lawful bonds issued to Pacific R. R. Companies $52,087,017 00
Total Debt $2,662,379,707 18

AMOUNT IN TREASURY.

| | |
|---|---|
| Coin | $88,732,716 44 |
| Currency | 17,441,332 60 |
| Total | $106,174,049 10 |
| Amount of debt less cash in Treasury | $2,556,205,658 08 |

The warrants issued by the Treasury Department in January to meet the requirements of the Government amounted in round numbers as follows, viz:

| | |
|---|---|
| Civil miscellaneous & foreign intercourse | $4,444,000 |
| Interest on public debt | 30,701,000 |
| War Department | 6,624,000 |
| Navy Department | 1,259,000 |
| Interior, Pensions and Indians | 832,000 |

Warrants issued for redemption of public debt are not included in the above.

Fractional currency printed during the week, $859,000; shipments, $604,831; National Bank currency issued, $205,400; amount in circulation, $250,789,347; fractional currency redeemed, $838,518.

## From New York.

### The Rogers Case—Reign of Terror—Conviction and Sentence of a Murderer.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.—In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, to-day, the case of the two Logans, charged with the murder of Mr. Rogers, was called. Mr. Howe appeared on behalf of one of the prisoners, and asked for his discharge, claiming that there was nothing in the evidence to warrant his detention.

Judge Bernard stated that he felt entirely convinced of the innocence of the Logans. It was necessary, however, to hold them for the present as their testimony might be of importance in establishing the guilt of the real murderer, who was in custody, and would immediately be brought to trial.

While Officer Jackson was conducting three convicted thieves down Centre street to the Toombs, this afternoon, he was surrounded by a crowd of roughs, who set the prisoners free. One of the latter was caught, but the other two escaped. John M'Carthy, the leader of the roughs has been arrested.

The trial of John Real, for the murder of policeman Smeddick, was concluded to-night with unexampled promptitude. At eight o'clock P. M. the jury were charged, and shortly afterwards returned with a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. Immediately the Judge sentenced him to be hanged on April 2d.

A bill was reported by Mr. Boutwell, from the Reconstruction Committee of the House of Representatives, last week, to provide for the organization of a provisional government for the State of Mississippi.

## Married.

GROSSMAN—SHAFER—Feb. 4th, at the Beaver Co. Poor House, by P. J. Cummings, Mr. E. G. Grossman, of Carrolton, Mo., to Miss Jennie Shafer of Beaver Co., Pa.

## Markets.

### PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTS. GAZETTE, MONDAY, February 15, 1869.

There has been a slight improvement in business during the past week occasioned mainly by an increased local demand for some of the leading articles, though there is still plenty of room for improvement. The feeling seems to be pretty general that there will be a good spring trade, and the fact that preparations are being made with that object in view, has a tendency to revive business now, and we look forward with strong hopes of better times during the next three or four months.

APPLES.—In good supply but prices are sustained, ranging from $3 to $5 per bbl as to quality.

BUTTER—Is getting dull and the supply accumulating, though as yet prices are unchanged, ranging from 36 to 40c for prime to choice rolls.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Dull and lower, being quoted at 3¾ to 4c.

BEANS—Prime small white scarce and in fair demand with sales at $3.50 to $3.75 per bush.

CORNMEAL—$1 to $1 10 per bush.

CORNED HOGS—13 to 14c.

EGGS—Fresh packed, 23c.

PROVISIONS—Bacon is firm and tending upward; we quote shoulders at 15½ to 15¾; ribbed sides, 18c; clear sides, 19c, and sugar cured hams 20 to 20½c. Prime kettle rendered lard 21c in tierces and 23 to 22½c in kegs.

POTATOES—Dull, with a supply largely in excess of the demand. Small sales in store at 80 to 85c.

C. SALT.—Wheat is exceedingly dull, and winter wheat cannot be quoted above $1 70 to $1 75.

## New Advertisements.

**FOR SALE OR RENT**—House last sold at office This House and Lot and Office or Store Room, formerly occupied by me, on Third Street, near the Diamond, Beaver, will be sold or rented. Possession given April 1st, 1869. Apply to M. Weyand, Esq., who is authorized to sell or rent the property. WM. B. CLARKE.
feb11 4t

**Notice in Partition.**

BEAVER COUNTY, ss:

SEAL

In the Orphans' Court in and for said county, before the Honorable Judges thereof.

And now to wit: Nov. 19th, 1868, the Court grant a Rule on the heirs and legal representatives of said dec'd, to wit: Edwin Dunham, residing in Venango county, Pa., and Adeline Rice, (formerly Adeield Dunham,) residing in Albion, Erie county, Pa., and Mary, (widow of said deceased,) residing in Rochester, upon legal service of all others interested, to show cause why they have, why an inquest to make partition of the real estate of said dec'd, should not be awarded at an Orphans' Court to be held at Beaver, in and for said county, on the third Monday of March next. A true rule.

Attest: JOHN A. FRASHER, Clerk.
J. B. Livezey, Sheriff. (Beaver Feb. 10, 1869.

## New Advertisements.

**ORDINANCE**

Passed by the Town Council of the Borough of Beaver Falls.

**Ordinance No. 1.**

Be it enacted by the Town Council of the borough of Beaver Falls, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same: That all persons are forbidden to cut, break, deface or otherwise injure any signboards, pumps, wells, fences, trees, gates, windows, buildings, or other property, or to injure, deface, or obstruct sanitary hand-bills, or public notices in this borough, under the penalty of not less than one and not more than ten dollars for each and every offence; and power is to be imposed upon the person or persons charged with said offences, or any of them, on conviction thereof before the proper authority of said borough.

Attest—T. NOBLE, Sec'y of Council.
Approved February 10, 1869.
A. G. M'CREARY, Burgess.

**Ordinance No. 2.**

Be it enacted by the Town Council of the borough of Beaver Falls, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same: That from and after the first day of June, next, all persons who shall be found bathing within the limits of this borough in the Beaver River or Mill Race, exposed to public view during the day light, shall forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum not less than one nor more than five dollars, upon conviction thereof, recoverable before the proper authority of said borough, for the use thereof.

Attest—T. NOBLE, Secretary of Council.
Approved February 10, 1869.
A. G. M'CREARY, Burgess.

**Ord

## Select Poetry.

### THE DESERTED MILL.

An excellent translation of a wild, fanciful, and highly poetical ballad by August Schnesler, a German poet, extracted from an old number of the Dublin University Magizine:

It stands in the lonely Winterthal,
At the base of Ilsberge hill;
It stands as though it fain would fall,
The dark deserted Mill,
Its engines, coated with moss and mould,
Bide silent all the day;
Its mildew'd walls and windows old
Are crumbling into decay.

So through the daylight's lingering hours,
'It mourns in weary rest;
But soon as the sunset's gorgeous bowers
Begin to fade in the west,
The long-dead millers leave their lairs,
And open its creaking doors.
And their feet glide up and down its stairs,
And over its dusty floors.

And the miller's men they too awake,
And the night's weird work begins;
The wheels turn round, the hoppers shake,
The flour falls into the binns.
The mill bell tolls again and again,
And the cry is, "Grist here, ho!"
And the dead old millers and their men,
Move busily to and fro.

And ever as night wears more and more,
New groups throng into the mill,
And the clangor, deafning enough before,
Grows wilder and louder still.
Huge sacks are barrowed from floor to floor;
The wheels redouble their din;
The hoppers clatter, and the engines roar,
And the flower o'erflows the binn.

But with the morning's pearly sheen
This ghastly hubbub wanes,
And the moon-dim face of a woman is seen
Through the meal-dull'd window panes,
She opens the sash, and her words resound
In tones of unearthly power—
"Come hither, good folks, the coffin is ground;
Come hither and take your flour!"

Thereon strange hazy lights appear
A-flitting all through the pile,
And a deep melodious choral cheer
Ascends through the roof the while,
But a moment more, and you gaze and hark,
And wonder and wait in vain;
For suddenly all again is dark
And all is hushed again.

It stands in the desolate Winterthal,
At the base of Ilsberg hill;
It stands as though it would rather fall,
The long deserted Mill.
Its engines, coated with moss and mould,
Bide silent all the day;
And its mildew'd walls and windows old,
Are crumbling fast away.

## Select Miscellany.

### BREAKING THE WILL.

This phrase is going out of use. It is high time it did. If the thing it represents would also cease there would be stronger and freer men and women. But the phrase is still sometimes heard, and there are still conscientious fathers and mothers who believe they do God service in setting about the thing.

I have more than once said to a parent who used these words—"Will you tell me just what you mean by that? Of course you do not mean exactly what you say!"

"Yes I do. I mean that the child's will is to be, once for all, broken!—that he is to learn that my will is to be his law. The sooner he learns this the better."

"But is it to your will, simply as will, that he is to yield? Simply as the weaker yields to the stronger—almost as matter yields to force? For what reason is he to do this?"

"Why because I know what is best for him, and what is right, and he does not."

"Ah! that is a very different thing. He is then to do the thing that you tell him to do because that thing is right, and is needful for him; you are his guide on a road which you have gone and he has not; you are an interpreter, a helper; you know better than he does about all things, and your knowledge is to teach his ignorance."

"Certainly, that is what I mean. A pretty state of things it would be if children were to be allowed to think they know as much as their parents. There is no way except to break their wills in the beginning."

"But you have just said that it is not to your will, as will, that he is to yield, but to your superior knowledge and experience. That surely is not breaking his will. It is of all things furthest removed from it. It is educating his will. It is teaching him how to will."

This sounds dangerous; but the logic is not easily turned aside, and there is little left for the advocate of will-breaking but to fall back on some texts of the Bible, which have been so often misquoted in this connection that one can hardly hear them with patience. To "children obey your parents" was added "in the Lord," and "because it is right," not because they are your parents. "Spare the rod," has been quite gratuitously assumed to mean spare blows. Rod means here, as elsewhere, simply punishment. We are not told to train up a child to have no will but our own, but "in the way in which he should go," and to the end that "when he is old" he should not "depart from it"—i. e., that his will should be so educated that he will choose to walk in the right way still. Suppose a child's will to be actually broken; suppose him to be so trained that he has no will but to obey his parents. What is to become of this helpless machine, which has no central spring of independent action? Can we stand by, each minute of each hour of each day, and say to the automatons, "Go here and go there?" And can we be sure of living as long as they live? Can we wind them up like seventy-year clocks, and leave them?

But this is idle! It is not, thank God, in the power of any man or any woman to break a child's will. They may kill the child's body in trying, like that still unhung clergyman in Western New York, who whipped his three-year-old son to death for refusing to repeat a prayer to his stepmother.

Bodies are frail things; there are more child-martyrs than will be known until the bodies terrestrial are done with.

But, by one escape or another of the will, the soul, goes free. Sooner or later every human being comes to know and prove in his own estate, that freedom of will is the only freedom for which there are no chains possible, and that in Nature's whole reign of law nothing is so provided for as liberty. Sooner or later all this must come. But if it comes later it comes through clouds of antagonism, and after days of fight, and is hard-bought.

It should come sooner, like the kingdom of God, which it is—"without observation;" gracious as sunshine, sweet as dew; it should begin with the infant's first dawning of comprehension that there are two courses of action, two qualities of conduct—one wise, the other foolish; one right, the other wrong.

I am sure, for I have seen, that a child's moral preceptions can be made clear, and his will so made strong and upright, that before he is ten years old he will see and take his way through all common days rightly and bravely.

Will he always keep up to his highest moral preceptions? No. Do we? But one right decided that he makes voluntarily, unbiased by the assertion of authority or the threat of punishment is worth more to him in development of moral character than a thousand, which he is compelled to do by some sort of outside pressure.

I read once in a book, intended for the guidance of mothers, a story of a little child who in repeating his letters one day suddenly refused to say A. All the other letters he repeated again and again, unhesitatingly; but he would not, and persisted in saying he could not say A. He was severely whipped, but still persisted. It now became a contest of wills. He was whipped, and the intervals between the whippings the printer was presented to him, and he was told that he would be whipped again if did not mind his mother and say A. I forget how many times he was whipped; but it was almost too many times to be believed. The fight was a terrible one. At last, in a paroxysm of his crying under the blows, the mother thought she heard him sob out "A," and the victory was considered to be won.

A little boy, whom I knew, once had a similar contest over a letter of the alphabet; but the contest was with himself, and his mother was the faithful Great Heart who helped him through. The story is so remarkable that I have long wanted all mothers to know it. It is as perfect an illustration of what I mean by educating the will as the other one is of what is called breaking it.

Willy was about four years old. He had a large, active brain, a sensitive temperment and indomitable spirit. He was and is an uncommon child. Common methods of what is commonly supposed to be "discipline," would, if he had survived them, have made a very bad boy of him. He had great difficulty in pronouncing the letter G—so much that he had formed almost a habit of omitting it. One day his mother said, not dreaming of any special contest—"This time you must say G." "It is an ugly old letter, and I ain't ever going to try to say it again," said Willy repeating the alphabet very rapidly from beginning to end, without the G. Like a wise mother she did not open at once on a struggle, but said pleasantly—"Ah! you did not get it in that time. Try again; go more slowly and you will have it." It was all in vain; and it soon began to look more like real obstinacy on Willy's part than anything she had ever seen in him. She had often told me how she hesitated before entering on the campaign. "I always knew," she said, "that Willy's first real fight with himself would be no matter of a few hours; and it was a particularly inconvenient time for me just then to give up a day to it. But it seemed on the whole best not to put it off."

So she said—"Now Willy, you can not get along without the letter G. The longer you put off saying it the harder it will be for you to say it at last; and we will have it settled once for all. You are never going to let a little bit of a letter like that be stronger than Willy. We will not go out of this room till you have said it."

Unfortunately Willy's will had already taken its stand. However the mother made no authoritative demand that he should pronounce the letter as a matter of obedience to her. Because it was a thing intrinsically necessary for him to do, she would see, at any cost to herself or him, that he did it; but he must do it voluntarily, and she would wait till he did.

The morning wore on. She busied herself with other matters and left Willy to himself; and now and then asking with a smile—"Well, isn't my little boy stronger than that ugly old letter yet?"

Willy was sulky. He understood in that early stage all that was involved. Dinner time came.

"Aren't you going to dinner, mamma?"

"Oh, no, dear! not unless you say G, so that you can go too. Mamma will stay by her little boy until he is out of this trouble."

The dinner was brought up, and they ate it together. She was cheerful and kind, but so serious that he felt the constant pressure of her pain.

The afternoon dragged slowly on to night. Willy cried now and then and she took him in her lap and said—"Dear, you will be happy as soon as you say that letter, and mamma will be happy too, and we can't either of us be happy until you do."

"Oh! mamma, why don't you *make* me say it?"

(This he said several times before the afternoon was over.)

"Because, dear, you must make yourself say it. I am helping you make yourself say it, for I shall not let you go out of this room, nor go myself, till you say it; but that is all I shall do to help you. I am listening, listening all the time, and if you say it in ever so low a whisper I shall hear you. That is all mamma can do for you."

Bed-time came. Willy went to bed unkissed and sad. The next morning, when Willy's mother opened her eyes, she saw Willy sitting up in his crib and looking at her steadfastly. As soon as he saw that she was awake he exclaimed—"Mamma I can't say it. You're a naughty mamma, and you don't love me." Her heart sank within her; but she patiently went again over yesterday's ground. Willy cried. He ate very little breakfast. He stood at the window in a listless attitude of discouraged misery, which she said cut her to the heart. Once in a while he would ask for some plaything which he did not usually have. She gave him whatever he asked for, but he could not play. She kept up an appearance of being busy with her sewing, but she was far more unhappy than Willy.

Dinner was brought up to them. Willy said—"Mamma, this ain't a bit good dinner."

She replied—"Yes it is, darling; just as good as we ever have. It is only because we are eating alone.—And poor papa is sad too, taking his all alone down-stairs."

At this Willy burst out into a hysterical fit of crying and sobbing.

"I shall never see my papa again in this world."

Then his mother broke down, too, and cried as hard as he did; but she said—"Oh! yes, you will dear. I think you will say that letter before tea-time, and we will have a nice evening down-stairs together."

"I can't say it. I try all the time and I can't say it; and if you keep me here till I die, I shan't ever say it."

The second night settled down dark and gloomy, and Willy cried himself to sleep. His mother was ill from anxiety and confinement; but she never faltered. She told me she resolved that night, that if it were necessary she would stay in that room with Willy a month. The next morning she said to him more seriously than before—"Now, Willy, you are not only a foolish little boy, you are unkind; you are making everybody unhappy. Mamma is very sorry for you, but she is also very much displeased with you. Mamma will stay here with you till you say that letter, if it is for the rest of your life; but mamma will not talk with you as she did yesterday. She tried all day yesterday to help you, and you would not help yourself; to-day you must do it all alone."

"Mamma, are you sure I shall ever say it?" asked Willy.

"Yes dear; perfectly sure. You will say it some day or other."

"Do you think I shall say it to-day?"

"I can't tell. You are not so strong a little boy as I thought. I believed you would say it yesterday. I am afraid you have some hard work before you."

Willy begged her to go down and leave him alone. Then he begged her to shut him up in a closet, and "see if that wouldn't make him good." Every few minutes he would come and stand before her and say very earnestly—"Are you sure I shall say it?"

He looked very pale, almost as if he had a fit of illness. No wonder. It was the whole battle of life fought at the age of four.

It was late in the afternoon of this, the third day. Willy had been setting in his little chair looking steadily at the floor, for so long a time that his mother was almost frightened. But she hesitated to speak to him, for she felt that the crisis had come. Suddenly he sprang up, walked toward her with all the deliberate firmness of a man in his whole bearing. She says there was something in his face which she has never seen since, and does not expect to see till he is thirty years old.

"Mamma!" said he.

"Well dear?" said his mother, trembling so she could hardly speak.

"Mamma," he repeated in a loud sharp tone—"G! G! G! G!!"—And then he burst into a fit of crying which she had hard work to stay. It was over.

Willy is now ten years old. From that day to this his mother has never had a contest with him; she has always been able to leave all practical questions affecting his behavior to his own decision, merely saying—"Willy I think this or that will be better."

His self-control and gentleness are wonderful to see; and the blending in his face of child-like simplicity and purity, with manly strength, is something which I have never but once seen equalled.

For a few days he went about the house shouting "G! G! G!!" at the top of his voice. He was heard asking playmates if they could say "G," and showed them how. For several years he used often to allude to the affair, saying—"Do you remember, mamma, that dreadful time when I would'nt say G any sooner than I did?"

"I have never felt certain about that Willy," she said. "What do you think?"

"I think I could have said it a few minutes sooner. I was saying it to myself as long as that!" said Willy.

It was singular that although up to that time he had never been able to pronounce the letter with any distinctness, when he first made up his mind in this instance to say it he enunciated it with perfect clearness, and never again went back to the old imperfect pronunciation. Few mothers, perhaps, would be able to give up two whole days to such a battle as this; other children, other duties, would interfere.

But the same principle could be carried out without the mother remaining herself by the child's side all the time. Moreover not one child in a thousand would hold out as Willy did. In all ordinary cases a few hours would suffice. And after all what would the sacrifice of even two days be in comparison with the time saved in years to come? If there was no stronger motive than one of policy, of desire to take the course easiest to themselves, mothers might well resolve that their first aim should be to educate their children's wills and make them strong, instead of to conquer and break them.—*N. Y. Ind.*

### Women as Printers.

We print the following letter from Miss Susan B. Anthony:

"REVOLUTION OFFICE, Jan. 29, '69.

"GENTLEMEN: The Workingwoman's Association appeal to you to contribute liberally to it for the purpose of enabling us to establish a training school for girls in the art of type-setting at once. There are hundreds of young women now in this city (more than 50 have made personal application to me) who stand ready to learn the trade—women who are stitching with their needles at starving prices, because that is the only work they know how to do.

"Now, gentlemen, if you will help us to money we will at once start a school. These women must be helped to board, in part at least, while learning the trade. Give us the means and we will soon give you competent women compositors. Respectfully yours,

"SUSAN B. ANTHONY."

We like Miss Anthony's suggestion. One trouble about "the Woman Question" is the few methods by which a dependent woman may earn her living. There are many forms of labor denied to the sex by their severity or unsuitableness. It would be impossible for a woman to become a bricklayer, or a sailor, or a laborer upon the highway; and there are many other departments which men have absorbed to their own disadvantage and the injury of the other sex. This is much the case that when a woman is thrown upon the world, she finds herself compelled either to teach school or to sew. If very fortunate, she becomes an attendant in a dry goods store. In New York, however, the preponderance of male clerks over female clerks in the delicate millinary and dry goods business overwhelming. Woman is virtually excluded from the stores of the city.

There is no occupation which seems so peculiarly adapted to woman as setting type. It is in many respects a mental labor. It requires little bodily effort. It is peculiarly sedentary, and needs no more exertion than the sewing machine or piano.—The men who set type, as a general class, possess a great degree of intelligence. We presume that more men have risen to distinction from the printing office than from any single occupation; and if nine-tenths of the printers in New York were thrown upon their own resources and sent out from this great city into the new countries which yearn for their industry and ability, it would be better for them and better for the Republic. They are in many cases fitted to be the leaders of men, to rise in the learned professions, to perform the highest duties of society. Nothing but the natural dislike toward taking what seems to be a risk keeps so many men in this dense and thankless city till they waste their years over the printing case, and become prematurely old and poor.

We should like to see type-setting generally abandoned to woman. It is her work, and in this work she has succeeded. Women are naturally as quick and intelligent as men, and will make quite as good printers. We trust that Miss Anthony will persist in this new effort, and that she will receive encouragement from those who here printers' labor. There are some departments in printing in which, perhaps, it would not be well for women to assist. In morning newspapers, where the work is thrown mainly into the middle of the night, and is accompanied by the unpleasant necessity of being away from home at unwelcome hours, we do not think it would be an advantage for women to be employed. Still, it might be done. We trust to see a thorough trial made.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

### LIFE IN NEW YORK.

SUNSHINE AND SHADOW IN NEW YORK. By Matthew Hale Smith. Illustrated: 724 pp. Hartford, Conn: J. B. Burr & Co. 1868.

It is not always that we can commend our readers to purchase books of real value even, for those may be so prosy, though full of important facts, as to lie forever unread on their shelves. But in the book whose title we quote above, the judicious and enterprising publishing house of J. B. Burr & Co., who know how to cater to the wants of the public, the people have something as once very valuable and *readable*. Whoever opens the book to read will not permanently lay it aside till he has gone over every line of its ninety-two chapters, and he cannot but feel that he is more than paid for the cost of the book several times over, in the valuable facts, spicy incidents, etc., with which the book is filled. He will, in short, know New York far better than the majority of her native citizens, and to know New York in all her aspects: her high life and low life, her great and evil; her vast fortunes and her countless misfortunes; later her grim financial leaders have won their brutal notoriety, and how brilliant vice shines, or sadly is hidden in its infamy, beside them, is to know about all there is to be known of the active life of the whole country; for New York is not only the commercial center of America, but a reflection of all the good and bad in the land. Our readers will be interested in the following excerpts from the book, which they will not be satisfied without possessing:

A SHARP MERCHANT.

In traveling, I passed the night with a wealthy merchant. His name on change was a tower of strength. He had made his fortune and was proud of it. He said he could retire from business if he would, have a fortune for himself to spend, and settle one on his wife and children. He was very successful, but very severe. He was accounted one of the shrewdest merchants in the city. But he had no tenderness toward debtors. In the day of his prosperity he was celebrated for demanding the full tale of brick, and the full pound of flesh. A few months after I passed the night with him he became bankrupt.—His wealth fled in a day. He had failed to settle the fortune on his wife and children, and they were penniless. He was treated harshly, and was summarily ejected from the institutions over which he presided. He complained bitterly of the ingratitude of the men who almost got down on their knees to ask favors of him when he was prosperous, and who spurned and reviled him when he fell. If in the day of his prosperity he had been kinder and less exacting, he might have found friends in the day of his adversity.

TWO SHARPERS.

A noted sportsman, taking dinner at one of our clubs, exhibited a diamond ring of great beauty and apparent value on his finger. A gentleman present had a great passion for diamonds. After dinner, the parties met in the office.—After much bantering the owner consented to barter the ring for the sum of six hundred dollars. As the buyer left the room a suppressed tittering struck his ear. He concluded that the former owner had sold both the ring and the purchaser. He said nothing, but called the next day upon a jeweler, where he learned that the diamond was paste, and the ring worth about twenty-five dollars. He examined some real diamonds, and found one closely resembling the paste in his own ring. He hired the diamond for a few days, pledged twelve hundred dollars, the price of it, and gave a hundred dollars for its use. He went to another jeweler, had the paste removed, and the real diamond set. His chums, knowing how he had been imposed upon, impatiently waited for his appearance the next night. To their astonishment they found him in high glee. He flourished his ring, boasted of his bargain, and said if any gentleman present had a twelve hundred dollar ring to sell for six hundred dollars, he knew of a purchaser. When he was told that the ring was paste, and that he had been cheated, he laughed at their folly. Bets were freely offered that the ring did not contain a real diamond. Two men bet a thousand dollars each. Two bet five hundred dollars. All were taken; umpires were chosen. The money and the ring were put into their hands. They went to a first-class jeweler, who applied all the tests, and who said the stone was a diamond of the first water, and was worth, without the setting, twelve hundred dollars. The buyer put the three thousand dollars which he had won quietly in his pocket. He carried the diamond back and recalled his twelve hundred dollars, and with his paste ring on his fingers went to his club. The man who sold the ring was waiting for him. He wanted to get the ring back; he attempted to turn the whole thing into a joke. He sold the ring, he said, for fun; he knew it was a real diamond all the time. He never wore false jewels. He could tell a real diamond anywhere by a peculiar light. He would not be so mean as to cheat an old friend. He knew his friend would let him have the ring again. But his friend was stubborn—said that the seller thought it was paste, and intended to defraud him. At length, on the payment of eight hundred dollars, the ring was restored. All parties came to the conclusion, when the whole affair came out, that when diamond cuts diamond again, some one less sharp will be selected.

A SUICIDE.

One night an officer, in citizen's clothes, was walking on the Battery.—His attention was directed to a man walking back and forth on the old sea wall. His appearance indicated great sorrow and desperation. The officer thought he intended suicide. He went up to the man, touched him lightly on the shoulder, and in a kind tone said, "Not to-night; not now. The water is cold. You must not leave your wife and children. Don't take that great leap in the dark. Don't do it to-night."—Aroused as if from a reverie, in angry tones the man demanded of the officer, "Who are you?" In an instant they recognized each other. The suicide exclaimed, "Good God! is it you? How came you here? How did you know what I intended to do? Let us go and sit down. You shall know why I propose to throw away a life that is not worth keeping. I am daily in hell. I can endure my tortures no longer. I determined to-night to seek rest beneath the quiet waters. You shall hear my fate and judge for yourself."

A DARK STORY.

Seated on a bench by the side of the officer, the young man told his griefs. He said, "I came from my mountain home in New England, to seek my fortune in this city. My mother's prayers and blessing followed me. I resolved to do no dishonor to those who loved me and looked for my success. I entered a large mercantile store, and for a time did the menial work. I was industrious and ambitious, and resolved to rise. I did cheerfully and faithfully what was allotted to me. My advance was slow at first. I gained the confidence of my employers, and have risen to the position of confidential clerk. I married a noble-hearted girl, whom I love better than life, and for a time all things went well with me.

One day, while at the store, I received a letter written in a fine delicate hand, asking for a loan of money for a short time. The writer regretted that necessity which made it needful for her to ask the loan, but she was greatly reduced, had money to pay, and could not escape from her present difficulty unless her friends (underscoring the word *friends*) would loan her a small sum, say fifty dollars, for a short time. The letter was signed by a name unkown to me. The letter hinted, at some indiscretions of mine, and threatened an exposure unless the money was forthcoming. On inquiry, I found the woman to be one of those cold-blooded and heartless wretches that abound in New York, who live on blackmail. She was a notorious woman, and passed sometimes under one name and sometimes under another. I had seen her once, in company with some associates, but that was many years ago. She kept a list of all her acquaintances, even of those who were casually introduced. My name is on that list. Since the fatal hour I saw her, her eye has never been off from me. She could afford to wait. She has watched my rise, and when I dare not refuse, has made a levy on me under the specious pretext of a loan.

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The indications are for an early opening of Spring. Keep back the fruit by placing straw over the snow at the roots of your trees.

# RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

## At the Treasury of Beaver Co. for 1868.

## STATEMENT:

| Dr. RECEIPTS. | | Cr. Am't bro't forward, | $69342.12 |
|---|---|---|---|
| To cash received during the year, on account of | | Court expen's, Clk Q Sess. | |
| Treasurer's accounts, exclusive of balance | | general fund, | 130.30 |
| last year, | $71700.99 | Comm'rs waiting on Court, | 130.51 |
| EXPENDITURES: By warrants issued during the year on the following accounts, viz: | Cr. | Return and mileage, | 277.60 |
| | | Crier, John M. Elliott, | 130.00 |
| Assess'rs—Assessors' pay, | 647.00 | Grand jurors' pay, | 533.15 |
| Registration law, | 42.00 | Petit jurors' pay, | 1832.40 |
| Militia carollments, | 46.76 | Janitor Jas. Fogg, $175 | |
| Aud'ts pay, H. J. Mansell, | 80.00 | extra, 94.90 | 269.90 |
| " " F. M'Millen, | 39.50 | Jury Com'rs, J. J. Wilson, | 85.00 |
| " " G. K. Shannon | 30.00 | Andrew Carothers, | 87.60 |
| B. B. Welsh (State) | 10.00 | Jury Commis'rs' clerk, | 15.00 |
| Appeals—Assess', pay att'g, | 24.00 | Shiff's fees for selecting and summoning jurors, | 139.00 |
| Serving tax notices, | 139.00 | Tipstaff, John L. Hall, | 63.00 |
| Use of houses & expenses, | 257.15 | Treasrr's jude's docket at 300.00 | 3000.65 |
| Att'y Gen'l—Asst. deputy's, | 100.00 | Elections, Gen'l, & Sp. | |
| Borrowed Money.—Paid on bonds & warrants, | 13460.00 | Election officers' pay, | 1148.00 |
| Interest on same, | 4672.10 | Houses, lights & stables'y | 101.62 |
| Bridges—Building of, | 11075.75 | Aud'rs attending and lists | 283.37 |
| Repairing and viewing | 108.30 | Coun'l's " adv't and cert's, | 255.25 |
| Com'rs. Pay—J. Wilson, | 100.00 | Horse Ref'r, supp't him'n | 947.13 |
| " Jas. Warnick, | 693.00 | Rev D F Lowry, mem'gr | 22.00 |
| " William Ewing, | 543.00 | Conveying inmates to, | 11.60 |
| David W. Scott, | 111.00 | Hospital, Western Pa. support of inmates to, | 221.53 |
| Cl'k to Com'rs—J. B. Eakin, | 700.00 | Conveying inmates to, | 19.00 |
| Counsel, " H. Hice, Esq. | 50.00 | P'r, House of Employ't's, | |
| Commonwealth cases, viz: | | Support of paupers, | 7259.01 |
| Clerk Qr. Sessions' fees | 279.50 | Direct's pay, S. Gilmore, | 36.00 |
| constables, " | 146.30 | John K. Potter, | 36.00 |
| District attorney's, " | 475.00 | Samuel McManany, | 36.00 |
| Coarding, washing, and clothing for prisoners, | 1421.90 | Penitent'ry, provis'ns, med'cines, cloth'g for convicts, | 810.99 |
| Jailors' attendance fee, | 400.00 | Justices' fees, swearing Tp. officers, | 64.25 |
| Sheff J S Littell's fees, | 115.80 | Issu'g for scalp certific'ts, | 5.20 |
| Justices', " | 39.28 | Taxes, Lost Col's ret'n of, | 1862.31 |
| Witness' " | 388.88 | Taxes and costs refunded for land sold in error, | 25.17 |
| Phys'ns to jail & medicines, | 98.29 | Errors in assessments, | 242 80 |
| Convey'g convicts out of Co., | 8.80 | Amt warrants issued up to Jan. 1st, 1869, | 54817.98 |
| Ohio tp. School Directors' fine on liquor case, | 30 00 | Pd fox scalps, pr Treas' rec't | 70.50 |
| Coroner's Inq'ts, Cor's pay, | 37.00 | Road views, " " | 227.00 |
| Witnesses' & jurors fees, | 24.50 | Redempt'n unsealed lands, do | 217.40 |
| Expenses & examinations, | 12.06 | J Whitham, Co. Institute | 78.50 |
| Court House and Offices: | | State tax on bank stocks, as per State Treasurer's receipt, | 461.33 |
| Dockets, duplicates & sta'ry | 326.47 | | 55872.77 |
| Pub. recis, exp. & proc's, | 685.50 | Expens n ett receipts, | 15828 22 |
| Advertising blanks, etc., | 106.50 | | |
| Postage stamps & box rent | 6.40 | | |
| C. H. offices & jail repairs, | 355.43 | | |
| Fuel and lights, | 342.71 | | |
| Incidental expenses, | 29.08 | | |
| Amount carried forward, | 38342.12 | | $71700.99 |

**Elijah Barnes, Treasurer, in acc't with Beaver Co., for the yr 1868.**

| Dr. | | Cr. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| To amt. Bal. from former Treas. | $3798.72 | By amt paid general warrants, | $54823.09 |
| " " Rec'd from unseated Lands prior to 1868, | 198.93 | " " " fox scalps, | 70.50 |
| From Col'rs, for yrs prior to 1868 | 5807.56 | " " " road views | 227.00 |
| Taxes payed before Aug 1, '68, | 49038.29 | Redemp. uns'd Lands | 217.40 |
| " " Sept. 1, 1868 | 2352.08 | Jas Whitham for Co. Institute, | 78.50 |
| Col's for the year 1868, | 12265.07 | State on acct of bank st'k's levy | 461.33 |
| From J S Littell Shff, fines for 1868, | 221.28 | Abatement allowed tax- payers | 2401.90 |
| " Redempt'n of uns'ted lands, | 270.99 | Examiner's all'd col's of mill. 1868, | 304.00 |
| Poll tax from sundry collectors, | 86.05 | Unp'd militia fines of 1868 | 27.50 |
| Whole Levy of militia fines for 1868 | 1235.56 | Com's all'd col's of militia fines '68 | 40.02 |
| | $75279.22 | Treas. com. on $71482.50 @ 2 per cent. Rec'd | 1429.65 |
| Jan 4, 1869, to bal in Ty. | $14017.80 | Treas. com. on $55700.47 @ 2 per cent. Paid | 1115.21 |
| | | To balance in hands of Treas. | 14017.86 |
| | | | $75279.22 |

**Beaver County Stock Account.**

| Dr. | | Cr. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Janury 1st, 1869. | | Janury 1st, 1869. | |
| To outstand'g warrants | $2100.00 | By balance in hands of Treasurer | $14017.80 |
| " " bonds | 40713.35 | Due from Collect'rs prior to 1868, | 906.77 |
| | $42813.35 | " " " for 1868 | 8794.31 |
| | | " " " " militia fines 1868, | 92.50 |
| | | On uns'd Lands at close of 1868, | 254.77 |
| To Balance | $18687.14 | Balance | 18687.14 |
| | | | $42813.35 |

**Delinquent Collectors for Years prior to 1868.**

| Col's. | Twps. | Years. | Tax. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| J. McClure | Bor. tp. | 1860 | $84.00 | Amount brought over, | 288.20 |
| J. Darling | N. Brighton | 1860 | 186.76 | Phil. Baker Industry tp. | 1867 116.13 |
| J. Holliday | Darl'gton bor | 1869 | 15.44 | A. M'Lain N. Brit'n bor. | 1867 504.44 |
| Amount carried over, | | | $ 286.20 | | $966.77 |

Given under our hand and seal of office at Beaver, this 26th day of January, A. D. 1869.

(SEAL) ATTEST: JNO. R. EAKIN, Clerk.

JAMES WARNOCK,
WILLIAM EWING,
DAVID W. SCOTT,
Commissioners.

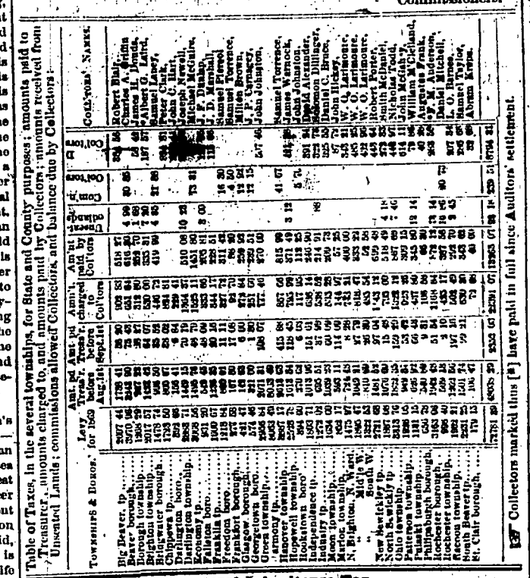

Table of Taxes, in the several townships, for State and County purposes; amounts paid to Treasurer, amounts charged to, and amounts paid by Collectors; amounts received from Unseated Lands; commissions allowed Collectors, and balance due by Collectors:

| TOWNSHIPS & BOROS. | Levy, Treas's Duplicate, for 1868 | Aud'rs Aug'mt'n Duplicate | Amt. pd Aud'rs, Treas's, before Collect'n | Amt's charged to Collectors | Amt's paid by Collectors | Amt. pd Treas. since Collect'n | Abatements allowed | Balance due by Collectors | Collectors' Names |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Big Beaver, tp. | 3077 | 1 | 1 | 3078 | 3078 | | | | Robert Adams |
| Beaver Borough, | 1360 | 3 | 3 | 1363 | 1363 | | | | James H. Lamb |
| Brighton township, | 1733 | 2 | 2 | 1735 | 1735 | | | | Albert Laird |
| Bridgewater borough, | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | | | | Robert Clark |
| Darlington boro', | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | | | | Cornelius Harris |
| Darlington township, | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | | | | Michael Mcclain |
| Fallston boro, | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | | | | J. D. Banks |
| Franklin tp. | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | | | | Samuel Forrest |
| Frankfort borough, | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | | | | Samuel Forrest |
| Glasgow borough, | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | | | | Samuel Forrest |
| Georgetown boro', | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | | | | J. P. Carnegy |
| Green township, | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | | | | John Johnston |
| Hanover township, | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | | | | |
| Hopewell township, | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | | | | |
| Independence tp. | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | | | | |
| Independence boro | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | | | | |
| Industry township, | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | | | | |
| Moon township, | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | | | | |
| Marion township, | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | | | | |
| New Brighton boro, | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | | | | |
| North Sewickly tp. | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | | | | |
| Ohio township, | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | | | | |
| Patterson township, | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | | | | |
| Pulaski township, | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | | | | |
| Philadelphia borough | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | | | | |
| Rochester township, | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | | | | |
| Raccoon township, | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | | | | |
| Sewickly township, | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | | | | |
| Ohio township, | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | | | | |
| Total, | 6201 | 36 | 36 | 6237 | 6237 | | | | |

Collectors marked thus [*] have paid in full since Auditors' settlement.

**Collateral Inheritance Tax.**

Darius Singleton, Esq., Register, in account of Collateral Inheritance Tax with the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, for the year ending December 1st, 1868.

| Dr. | | Cr. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1867, Dec. 11, To Col. Inh. tax on | | 1868, June 17, by State Treas's rec't | $290 00 |
| S. Dunham's estate, | $ 30 00 | 1869, Jan. 21, " " | 61 67 |
| 1868, Apr. 20, do J. Livesay's do | 288 00 | " " 29 comis's on $370 08 | |
| " June 26, do E.G. Grstur's do | 32 83 | at 5 per cent, | 18 50 |
| " Aug. 12, do Marg't Scawright's | 30 24 | | $370 07 |
| | $370 07 | | |

State of Pennsylvania, Beaver County, ss: The undersigned, having been appointed by the Court of Common Pleas, for said County, to audit and examine the accounts, &c., of the Register, hereby certify that the above Statement is correct to the best of his knowledge and belief.

H. R. MOORE, *Auditor.*

## Receipts and Expenditures.

By the Directors of the Poor and House of Employment of Beaver County for the Year 1868.

| Dr. RECEIPTS: | | EXPENDITURES: | Cr. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Balance in Treasury Dec. 31, 1867, | $802.45 | Amount brought forward, | $5227 27 |
| Cash rec'd from county treasury, | 7250.00 | Cash pd for wheat and rye, | 257 50 |
| " " pension Eliz. Degarna, | 142.00 | " Beef and pork, | 83 11 |
| " " for sale of wood etc. | 40.00 | " Hardware, tinware, etc, | 22 16 |
| | $8294.45 | " Coffins, | 62 70 |
| Dec. 31, '68, to bal'ce to treas'y. | 361 28 | " Leather 7 32, drugs 5 65, | 12 97 |
| EXPENDITURES: | Cr. | " Seed potatoes and onions, | 6 80 |
| Cash pd support insane paupers, | $2825.10 | " Stoves and fixtures, bbls, etc, | 18 40 |
| " " out door " | 146.00 | " Bedsteads and blankets, | 19 75 |
| " funeral and medical attendance on out door paupers, | 99.02 | " Plow, plow points & hardware, | 16 75 |
| Temporary relief out door paup's | 147.25 | " New 2-horse wagon complete, | 110 50 |
| Removal of paupers and goods, | 31.05 | " Pump and irons for same, | 30 25 |
| Justices' and constables' fees, | 113.04 | " Wool 11 90, tax Findley lot 29c, | 12 19 |
| Payment on Farm, | 200.00 | " Masons and carpenters, | 23 00 |
| Shoes, cloths, muslins & clothing, | 405 05 | " Smithing, $5 60; fruit $2, | 7 60 |
| Cash pd groceries, bacon, etc, | 679 95 | " Labor exclusive of regular hds, | 233 95 |
| " Fuel and expense catching the fuel flat, | 339 98 | " Freights and tolls, | 90 45 |
| Cash for insurance on buildings, | 53 50 | " Sea-grass line, | 0 12 |
| " " Gibson, " " | 38 00 | " Male hire, regular hand, | 375 70 |
| " " Potter, " " | 35 00 | " Female hire, | 200 00 |
| " " Local, " | 4 00 | " Direc'r M'Manany, extra sary's | 30 00 |
| " Subscription 2 yrs to Argus, | 10 00 | " " Gibson, " " | 57 00 |
| " Lumber and sawing, | 47 21 | " " Potter, " " | 39 00 |
| " Ferriage and threshing, | 26 15 | " H Hice, Esq, Treas'r sa'ry, | 40 00 |
| " Salt and sashes, | 23 45 | " J S Elliott, Physician's " | 225 00 |
| " Baskets and brooms, | | " Wm. Shrodes, steward, " | 700 00 |
| Amount carried forward, | $3227 27 | To balance, | 361 38 |
| | | | $8294 45 |

**John Caughey, Esq., Treasurer, in Account with Beaver Academy for Year 1868.**

| Dr. | | Cr. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1868. | | By warrants paid during the yr. | $203.46 |
| Jan. 1st. to balance on hand per settlement this date, | $191.46 | Bal on hand rec'd over disb'mts. | 510.00 |
| May 4. Div. fm Bank of F'gh., | 250.00 | | |
| Dec. 1 " " | 250.00 | | |
| Dec. 31 Int. on bond of M. F. Kennedy, | 22.00 | | |
| | $713.46 | | $713.46 |

BEAVER COUNTY, ss: We the undersigned Auditors of Beaver County do hereby certify that we have examined the Accounts of Receipts and Expenditures of the Directors of the Poor and Home of Employment; also, Accounts of J. Caugher, Esq., Treasurer of Beaver Academy, Receipts and Disbursements for same, for the year 1868, and find them correct as they stand stated. In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands this 16th day of January, A. D. 1868.

J. F. McMILLEN,
G. K. SHANNON,
WILLIAM THOMAS,
County Auditors.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration upon the estate of Louis P. Stetzel, late of Rochester borough, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them to the undersigned.

CATHARINE STETZEL,
T. R. PENDLETON,
P. M. ANDERSON,
Jan 23-6w Adm'rs

ADMINISTRATOR'S Notice.—Letters testamentary upon the estate of Samuel Wyeth, late of Hanover township, Beaver county, Pa., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted